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Medical Miracle' Nears Attends State Dinner

President Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy, is expected to attend a state dinner at the White House on Tuesday night for President and Mrs. Reagan. The dinner will be the first since Mrs. Reagan's breast cancer surgery on Oct. 17.

Prince Andrew, who is a son of the Falklands war, will be from helicopter duties to receive a Royal Navy spokesman Tuesday.

Prince Andrew, 27, is a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. He is expected to receive a Royal Navy spokesman Tuesday.

A 10-year-old California boy emerged from his plane in a wide smile Tuesday.

The boy, who was named Fiederer, said he was "knowing that I can do it and I did it. I wanted to fly ever since I was 4."

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on the Back Page
on our Inside Pages
GENERAL NEWS
Dow close: DOWN 25.20
The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.6875 1.77 135.85 5.724

Ortega Proposes Cease-Fire

Contra Rebels Would Stay in 3 Truce Zones

WASHINGTON — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua proposed a monthlong cease-fire Friday with the U.S.-backed rebels fighting his government, taking effect on Dec. 5. He said the rebels would be granted amnesty if they laid down their arms during the truce.

Mr. Ortega detailed an 11-point cease-fire proposal to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo in a two-hour meeting at the Vatican Embassy in Washington.

The speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, who was involved in the negotiations, said the Ortega plan contained "elements of good faith" by both sides.

Mr. Ortega said his goal was to bring about the national reconciliation urged in the five-nation Central American peace accord reached on Aug. 7 and to bring the rebels, called contras, back into the political life of Nicaragua.

"This is the first step," Mr. Ortega said outside the embassy. "Nicaragua has offered enough proof, and this is more proof of our willingness to obtain peace."

Mr. Ortega's plan, which Cardinal Obando will convey to rebel leaders, specifies that contras in the field not get any military supplies during the cease-fire.

The plan would, however, allow food, clothing and medical care to be provided by a neutral international agency.

It stipulated that contras should station themselves in one of three cease-fire zones. Government troops would give the rebels a 15-day period before the cease-fire went into effect to allow them to move safely into the zones.

Mr. Wright, who attended the meeting with Mr. Ortega and Cardinal Obando, said: "I see some rough areas that are going to need to be smoothed out."

The cooperation between Mr. Wright and Mr. Ortega contrasted with the Reagan administration's policy of shunning diplomatic contacts with Nicaragua's rulers.

"I am very happy that at least the more step seems to be moving in this progression toward peace," Mr. Wright said. "It is not yet at hand, but movement continues in See PACT, Page 4

Gorbachev Undercut Yeltsin

Former Ally Impugned as 'Immature'

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has backed the removal of a former ally as Moscow party chief, accusing him of mismanagement and undisciplined behavior, the government press agency Tass reported Friday.

In an unusual public account of internal party deliberation and friction within the Communist Party hierarchy, Tass described Mr. Gorbachev's criticism at Wednesday's meeting of the Moscow party organization during which Boris N. Yeltsin was removed as local leader.

According to Tass, Mr. Gorbachev said that Mr. Yeltsin had disrupted a party meeting last month with a "politically immature" speech in which he said the Soviet leader's economic restructuring plan "was giving virtually nothing to the people."

[The Soviet authorities, acting quickly to dispel doubts about the wisdom of removing Mr. Yeltsin, have organized meetings in the capital to inform party members of the dismissal. Reuters reported from Moscow on Friday.

[Tass said that Moscow Communists had endorsed Mr. Yeltsin's removal as "a severe but justified evaluation of the situation." Pravda, the party newspaper, published a two-page transcript Friday of remarks by Mr. Gorbachev at the party meeting in which Mr. Yeltsin was removed.

[Tass also reported that the Politburo had met after Mr. Yeltsin's dismissal and declared that numerous party branches and their leaders were not doing enough to promote Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to reform Soviet society.]

Tass, in a separate dispatch about the Moscow party meeting, reported what it said was a virtual confession of error by Mr. Yeltsin. According to the report, Mr. Yeltsin acknowledged making serious mistakes and reiterated his support for Mr. Gorbachev's program of change, known in Russian as perestroika.

"I'm guilty before the Moscow city party organization, the Moscow city party committee, before you, and, of course, I am very guilty before Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev," Mr. Yeltsin said, according to Tass.

"One of my most characteristic personal traits, ambition, has manifested itself of late, which was condemned today," Mr. Yeltsin said. See CARLUCCI, Page 2

Carlucci Advocates A Smaller Military

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Frank C. Carlucci, the national security adviser, has distanced himself from some of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's policies, saying he would recommend canceling weapons programs and building a smaller U.S. military force if confirmed as Mr. Weinberger's successor.

Mr. Carlucci, who was recommended for confirmation Friday by the Senate Armed Services Committee, did not specify which programs or forces he would cut in the Pentagon's budget crunch.

However, in his testimony, Mr. Carlucci:

- Emphasized his opposition to any withdrawal of U.S. troops from Western Europe.
- Was less fervent than Mr. Weinberger in his defense of President Ronald Reagan's space-based Strategic Defense Initiative.
- Indicated he would support the pending U.S.-Soviet treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces, during Senate ratification hearings next year, against conservative opposition.
- Said arguments for the "narrow" and "broad" interpretations of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 were "ambiguous." He offered to make decisions about tests of missile defenses in consultation with Congress.

Committee members praised Mr. Carlucci's cooperative tone, which contrasted with Mr. Weinberger's sometimes confrontational style. The panel voted, 18-0, Friday to recommend Senate approval of Mr. Carlucci. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the committee, said he hoped for a Senate vote next week.

Earlier Friday, congressional negotiators announced that they had approved a compromise 1988 military budget of \$296 billion, \$16 billion lower than Mr. Reagan sought.

Reagan's New Reality: Learning to Compromise

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — By nominating Judge Anthony M. Kennedy to fill the Supreme Court vacancy and making significant concessions in talks on reducing the deficit, President Ronald Reagan has agreed to compromise some of the basic goals and prospects he set for the final two years of his administration.

After months of defiance and confrontation, Mr. Reagan seems to be acknowledging the results of the 1986 elections, which returned control of the Senate to the Democrats.

To White House officials and politicians of both parties, the president shows signs of accepting the idea that he can no longer dominate the capital as he did in his first six years in office and must seek accommodation with Congress to get anything done.

Marlin Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, said it took the White House at least six months, "and maybe longer than that," to accept the consequences of the election last year.

But now, he added, Mr. Reagan and his advisers understand that "it's damn tough to get things done when you have a Democratic Senate."

Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, said: "I've been thinking, 'When is someone down there in the White House going to realize we don't have the votes?' I realized it the first time I couldn't get something out of my committee, but it took them a while."

In effect, the country is now being ruled by something like a coalition government, in which power is shared by a Democratic Congress and a Republican president. As a result, said Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, "neither side can have its total point of view."

One symbol of that coalition was visible on Wednesday, when the president met with Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. That meeting, also attended by Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the panel, signaled that the White House saw the need for "early and intense consultations" with congressional Democrats on Judge Kennedy's nomination, Mr. Fitzwater said.

A day earlier, in announcing his selection of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Reagan stressed the need for "a spirit of cooperation and bipartisanship" in the confirmation process, a striking contrast to the highly partisan tone he has often taken in discussing Supreme Court nominations.

In a rare moment of contrition, Mr. Reagan added, "The experience of the last several months has made all of us a bit wiser."

Some liberal Democrats are not sure that Mr. Reagan has, in fact, learned a lesson from his recent defeats. Talks between White House and congressional negotiators on a plan to reduce budget deficits hit See COALITION, Page 3



Helmut Kohl, right, and François Mitterrand after a summit meeting Friday.

U.S. Deficit Talks Still Stalled

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Congressional and White House negotiators discussing ways to shrink the federal deficit talked for less than two hours Friday in a meeting that "put a little optimism back in the air," one participant said, but there were no reports of concrete progress.

Despite lack of an agreement, "it was a very positive meeting" after a contentious session the day before, said the House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington.

Negotiators are trying to agree on a plan that would cut about \$30 billion from the deficit this year and more than \$45 billion next year. The package would include about \$10 billion in new taxes for the 1988 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

The bargainers said they would resume their sessions on Monday. Legislators have said failure to agree to a plan would damage the business world's confidence in the U.S. government and its resolve to cure persistent federal deficits. See BUDGET, Page 2

Markets Slip

Concern over the U.S. budget deficit reduction talks overshadowed positive economic news Friday on the New York stock and currency markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 25.20 to 1,935.01 (Page 8) and the dollar slipped a little against major currencies (Page 11). The U.S. government reported that wholesale prices fell 0.2 percent in October, the first decline since July 1986, and that retail sales dipped 0.1 percent, less than some economists had forecast. (Page 7).

Basically, we agreed to a framework of revenue increases and spending cuts," he said, adding that when the administration asked for the specifics on tax changes and See BUDGET, Page 2

Paris and Bonn Join On Policy

Cabinet Panel Seen as Reply to Economic Upsets

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — In a move viewed as a political response to market turmoil, France and West Germany said Friday they would establish a cabinet-level committee to coordinate their economic and monetary policies.

The committee, which will be headed by economics and finance ministers and the governors of the central banks, will meet for the first time in January.

The establishment of the committee was announced at the end of a two-day French-German summit conference in Karlsruhe, West Germany. The meeting was attended by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France.

The leaders also confirmed plans to create a "security and defense council" in Paris to coordinate military cooperation, including the establishment of a 4,000-man integrated army brigade that will be based near Stuttgart.

In peacetime, the brigade will be under the leadership of France, which is not part of the military command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The council will be established in January.

The two governments signed an agreement to build more than 400 antitank helicopters at an estimated cost of 13 billion Deutsche marks (\$7.8 billion).

They also signed pacts to extend cooperation in telecommunications, one of which will allow the introduction of the French Minitel, or home teletex and databank system, in West Germany.

French analysts said the concept of a committee on economic and financial affairs seemed to be a response to turbulence in financial markets. A collapse in stock prices on Oct. 19 was followed by a sharp decline in the U.S. dollar that put strains on currency rates in the European Monetary System.

The Bank of France and the Bundesbank made coordinated adjustments in interest rates last week to keep currencies within the margins allowed under the eight-nation EMS.

Analysts said the Karlsruhe decision appeared to be a further attempt to protect the two economies from the effects of the dollar's instability.

"Whenever there is a crisis, there is at once a strong incentive to coordinate, and on the other hand, a failure to coordinate is very often conducive to a crisis," said Pierre Jaquet, associate director of the French Institute for International Relations. "So this is probably an appropriate response to the current situation."

"But it doesn't mean that something tangible will come out of it," he added. "For example, as long as the German economic philosophy, especially concerning a low rate of expansion, is basically different from the French policy, then I don't see exactly what this is going to achieve."

Economic analysts in Frankfurt said the joint committee served the domestic political purposes of Mr. Chirac, a likely contender in presidential elections in May 1988. See WALL, Page 2

For Street Artists, Berlin Wall Is 100-Mile Canvas



West Berlin protesters pasting census forms on the wall, as an East German guard snaps photographs. The protesters were opposing a national census in West Germany.

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
BERLIN — The Berlin Wall, Peter Unsicker says, is the only really German art since the war.

"It's painted by Germans in the East, built by Germans in the West," he explained, "without a tinge of Berlin Schnauze, the check on which Berliners used to pride themselves."

But Mr. Unsicker cannot be accused of treating the wall, or his art, lightly. His West Berlin studio, in a run-down old building still riddled with the pockmarks of war, faces directly onto the wall, about 15 feet (four meters) away.

He calls it the Wall Street Gallery, and it is currently filled by a large log structure named the Trojan Horse.

"It's not that I'm for it or against it — I'm totally confronted by it."

The wall is, first of all, a graffiti artist's dream, a smooth, almost unbroken surface 13 1/2 feet high and about 100 miles (160 kilometers) long, extending well beyond the boundaries of Berlin proper. Then, too, it reduces so much politics, ideology, passion and struggle to a statement almost banal in its simplicity and directness.

It mocks the grand pretensions of the system behind it, the utopia whose citizens must be corralled behind reinforced concrete. It puts a literal barrier to the reunification of the defeated nation it divides, it draws a tangible line between East and West.

Yet, for all its dogs, watch-towers, barbed wire and concrete, the wall can seem almost playfully absurd at times, zig-zagging through back alleys or across canals, or hugging both sides of a street to loop a tiny enclave of 17 houses, as it does around the Steinstitzen neighborhood.

This is not, after all, a gash ripped through the city by an impetuous potentate, but the end product of finicky Allied See WALL, Page 2

Brazil President Faces Swift Erosion of Power As Economy Stumbles

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

BRASILIA — President José Sarney's grip on power in Brazil has slipped so badly after two years of economic mismanagement and factional disputes that he risks being turned out of office early.

There is a pervasive mood of pessimism over the economy in this country of 140 million people. Once booming growth has been crippled by inflation, debt and reduced real wages. Opinion polls show that the public blames both Mr. Sarney and the political parties, with which he is at odds. But Mr. Sarney is more vulnerable.

"Sarney's loss of leadership has reached a point of no return," said a private industry lobbyist, who is trying to influence the vote of legislators assembled here to write a new constitution for Brazil.

"Sarney is a traitor," said Fernando Lyra, Mr. Sarney's former minister of justice and now a member of the Constitutional Assembly that is preparing the draft constitution. "When he took office he agreed to a four-year term, but now he wants five."

Mr. Sarney's future — and Brazil's transition to full democracy — is in the hands of the 553 delegates elected to the assembly a year ago. The assembly has the power to fix the length of Mr. Sarney's term in office.

Until now, the assembly has rejected Mr. Sarney's effort to remain in power until 1989. If the assembly calls a new election, Mr. Sarney would not be eligible to run.

A vote is expected this weekend, and the president announced Thursday that he would consider any delegate who voted for less than a five-year term a "personal enemy."

But the movement to call presidential elections next year has been gaining strength.

"As soon as possible after the new constitution is promulgated, we have to have a vote for a new president," said Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, a powerful industrial leader, in a keynote speech that drew cheers from a gathering of 400 private businessmen here last week.

"No economy can be set right when the government insists on disorganizing the market, and that is the case in Brazil," said Mr. de Moraes, whose companies make aluminum and cement.

Most of the state governors elected last year by the center-left Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, which has been the government's major party, now say they want a presidential election to replace Mr. Sarney next year.

One alternative being discussed to the current form of government would create a parliamentary sys-

tem. A prime minister, representing a congressional majority, would exercise real executive power while the president would be reduced to head of state.

Mr. Sarney, 56, a former state governor and senator from the small northeastern state of Maranhão, came into the presidency by accident. In 1985, an electoral college chose the late Tancredo Neves, the opposition candidate of the Democratic Movement Party, as president, but he died before taking office. Mr. Sarney was his vice president and filled the vacancy, but he lacked full support from the party.

Mr. Sarney began his term promising great social programs, such as agrarian reform and subsidized housing, but his government has failed to deliver. This has alienated the political left.

He took office declaring that the first priority of his government would be to cut spending and reduce inflation. But deficits have soared, despite higher taxes, increased government borrowing, and forced "loans" from business and the middle class on automobiles, gasoline and air travel. This has antagonized the political right.

The problems Mr. Sarney now faces include:

- A deep split in the two-party coalition that brought Mr. Neves and Mr. Sarney to power in 1985. The president controls neither the Democratic Movement Party nor the smaller partner in the government coalition, the Liberal Front Party. The parties have fought over government jobs. Consequently, Mr. Sarney's government lacks authority and credibility.
- A worsening economic crisis. Resurgent inflation has broken through a system of price controls. Prices last month rose 11 percent. The annual rate of inflation is more than 300 percent now. Wages are lagging behind, and organized labor is setting the stage for major strikes. Private investment is at a standstill, threatening a rise in unemployment.
- A freeze on foreign credit. Mr. Sarney imposed a moratorium in February that halted interest payments on \$68 billion in foreign commercial bank debt. A tentative agreement has been reached with the banks to refinance interest payments, but creditors are insisting Brazil discipline its internal deficits through an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Sarney has shown he lacks the political will to impose austerity, so the debt agreement is in jeopardy.
- In the event of a new election, the major candidates would include Leonel Brizola, a populist former governor of Rio de Janeiro, who is Mr. Sarney's main foe. The Democratic Movement Party would probably choose a candidate from among the leading governors, such as Orestes Quercia of São Paulo. The Liberals would nominate Aureliano Chaves, who is now minister mines and energy.
- In the prevailing uncertainty of the economic crisis, the outcome would be hard to predict. But the next president would have a popular mandate as product of a direct election.



EDUCATION IN STREETS — Policemen using riot sticks and tear gas to break up a march in Athens on Friday by students demanding more spending on education. The students have been holding protests for the last week demanding free books, more student housing, better food in campus restaurants and a law banning private schools.

Fresh Evidence Supports Marine Dubious Charge of Aiding KGB Spies Cost U.S. Millions

By Don Oberdorfer and Claire Robertson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Intensive military interrogation of Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree in recent weeks, supported by polygraph tests and psychological examinations, strongly indicate that the former guard did not, as earlier believed, arrange for Soviet agents to penetrate the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, according to officials of two U.S. agencies.

Sources familiar with the investigation say the new evidence suggests strongly that allegations about Soviet spies roaming through sensitive portions of the embassy with the cooperation of Marine Corps guards are unfounded. The government spent millions for new communications arrangements on the assumption that the allegations were true.

The fear that Soviet agents were allowed into the embassy after working hours by Sergeant Lonetree and another guard, Corporal Arnold Bracy, was the most sensational aspect of last spring's Marine guard spy case.

Later, however, charges against Corporal Bracy were dropped and the spy charges against Sergeant Lonetree were changed to delete the accusation that he had helped admit Soviet agents to the building. Sergeant Lonetree was subsequently convicted of espionage on other charges related to his contacts with the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

But the State Department, assuming that Soviet spies had penetrated the embassy, has treated even the most heavily guarded facilities in the building in central Moscow as having been compromised.

In April, it flew a special secret communications van to Moscow for the visit by Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Highly classified messages from Moscow continue to be taken by daily courier to Frankfurt rather than transmitted in coded communications.

In the midst of the scandal, the State Department authorized the spending of millions of dollars to replace sophisticated communications facilities in Moscow and make other changes at the embassy.

Officials said there was no relationship between the Marine guard security breaches in the embassy and the alleged bugging of a new embassy building that has been under construction nearby for several years.

Sergeant Lonetree, who turned himself in to the CIA station chief in Vienna in December for having had contact with a KGB agent in Moscow, consistently denied that he had allowed Soviet agents into the embassy, according to his attorney, Lawrence D. Cohen.

The alarm bells over Soviet pen-

etration were touched off in mid-March when Corporal Bracy, during interrogation about his service in Moscow, signed a statement saying he had cooperated with Sergeant Lonetree in permitting Soviet agents access to sensitive areas in the embassy.

But then Corporal Bracy recanted the statement, accusing his interrogators from the Naval Investigative Service of coercing him into making false declarations.

Nevertheless, many officials in the State Department and U.S. intelligence agencies continued to operate under the belief that Corporal Bracy's original statement had been true and that he recanted under the advice of lawyers.

Sergeant Lonetree was convicted at his court-martial in August on 13 charges of espionage and related offenses. Sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment, he later accepted a government offer to cooperate in new "damage assessment" interrogations in return for a reduction of at least five years in his sentence.

Starting Monday, Sergeant Lonetree was given polygraph examinations voluntarily. As the interrogation reports and polygraph results have circulated among senior officials, the belief has grown that Sergeant Lonetree is telling the truth.

Iran Talks Of Fresh Offensive Against Iraq

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Iran's Supreme Defense Council issued a call Friday for all able-bodied citizens to present themselves at recruitment centers for a new offensive against Iraq and possibly for action against the United States.

The mobilization order was one of a series from Iran's ruling mullahs in the last 10 days. It came as Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, declared that the seven-year Gulf War had entered a "completely new phase" that would involve more active public participation in the war at the 750-mile (1,200-kilometer) front with Iraq so that "numerous and consecutive offensives" could be waged.

Mr. Rafsanjani warned that the mobilization was sought not only for greater readiness at the front but also for "the probability of a clash with America in the Persian Gulf."

The call for such an extensive mobilization was approved Thursday by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's supreme leader. It seemed to reinforce intelligence reports that Iran was building up for a new ground offensive on the southern front around the Iraqi river port of Basra, possibly by the end of the year.

As Iran discussed mobilization Friday, the Iraqi Air Force said it had hit five more tankers, or "large naval targets," since Thursday night, bringing to 11 the number Iraq claimed to have attacked since Monday.

The only tanker attack that could be independently confirmed was on a 264,881-ton Greek tanker, the Fortuneship L, which, according to the Lloyd's Register of Shipping Trust Corp. Ltd. in London, was hit by an Iraqi Exocet missile on Wednesday, then by two more on Thursday.

Lloyds said that Iraqi jets had tried to make yet another missile attack on the tanker Friday but that the missile had missed and instead hit the Singapore-registered salvage tug Semco One, which was trying to tow the ship out of danger.

The tug sank immediately, according to Lloyds, and two of its crew were killed and four injured. The Fortuneship L's crew of six Greeks and 21 Pakistanis had already been taken off by a second tug and were reportedly unharmed.

All of Iraq's air attacks on tankers were reported to have been off the coast of Iran, mainly in and around Kharg Island, Iran's main offshore oil loading facility.

Tehran's latest statements were seen as Iran's reaction to a call by the Arab League summit meeting in Amman earlier in the week that Iran agree to an immediate ceasefire in accordance with the terms of a United Nations Security Council resolution approved last July.

WORLD BRIEFS

Liberals Set to Quit Italian Coalition
ROME (Reuters) — Italy's Liberal Party rejected proposals Friday aimed at allaying its grievances over the 1988 budget and said it would pull out of Prime Minister Giovanni Goria's five-party coalition government.

After a meeting of the Liberal Party executive, a senior party member, Attilio Bastianini, said: "The Liberals have decided to withdraw from the government."

The Liberals hold only 11 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, or lower house, and the party's withdrawal still leaves Mr. Goria, a Christian Democrat, with a comfortable parliamentary majority. It was not immediately clear what the prime minister's next step would be. He took office in late July after a five-month political crisis.

13th Game of Chess Match Is Drawn
SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The 13th game of the world chess championship between the titleholder, Garry Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, was drawn here Friday after 36 moves.

Mr. Kasparov leads, 7-6, with three victories, two losses and eight draws.

U.S. Approves Heart Attack Drug
WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Food and Drug Administration announced approval Friday of a drug that can reduce the damage from heart attacks by dissolving blood clots.

Dr. Frank E. Young, commissioner of food and drugs, said Thursday that approval of the genetically engineered drug known as TPA was a major advance in the management of heart disease. It is an emergency treatment most effective when administered soon after a heart attack.

TPA, or tissue plasminogen activator, developed by Genentech Inc., is the first product with a major potential market to emerge from the biotechnology industry through techniques of genetic manipulation. Its approval had been held up for months by debate over its effectiveness and safety.

Takeshita Backs Plan for Indirect Tax
TOKYO (Reuters) — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan will seek new indirect taxes, even though a similar proposal by his predecessor was withdrawn in an embarrassing defeat earlier this year, government officials said Friday.

If approved, the taxes will shift some of the revenue burden from salaried workers, who are forming a smaller part of the population because of the country's declining birth rate. The officials, who declined to be identified, said the revenue would help ensure care for the growing number of elderly. The tax would be proposed for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1989.

Widespread protest and an opposition boycott last spring on parliamentary debate forced the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to drop a plan for a 5-percent sales tax.

French Prisoners End 15-Hour Revolt
CHATEAUROUX, France (AFP) — A French prison revolt ended peacefully after 15 hours Friday when inmates freed their 12 hostages and surrendered after ransacking the facility and setting it ablaze, officials said.

About 400 prisoners at the Saint Maur prison 140 miles (230 kilometers) southwest of Paris had seized the hostages, including the governor and chief warden, to press demands on sentencing, parole and other issues.

By Friday morning only a small group of prisoners were holed up in the grounds of the 18-year-old penitentiary complex negotiating with Security Minister Robert Pinault. The prison holds a convicted Lebanese terrorist, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, although officials said he was not kept in a part of the prison affected by the revolt.

Howe Postpones Soviet Trip

The Associated Press

LONDON — Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will postpone a visit to the Soviet Union for several months because of the Dec. 7 summit meeting in Washington. The Foreign Office said Sir Geoffrey and the Soviet ambassador, Leonid M. Zamyatin, met on Thursday and agreed on a postponement to early next year.

IT WAS A MOMENT OUT OF A DREAM. WHEN THE STEP OF A MAN TRANSFORMED THE HISTORY OF MANKIND. OMEGA FOR THIS AND ALL OUR SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS.



OMEGA ALWAYS MARKS SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS IN THE SPACE PROGRAM IN SIGNIFICANT LIVES LIKE YOURS THE OMEGA SPEEDMASTER FOR SPACE EXPLORATION AND FOR YOU



Omega — Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games, Calgary and Seoul 1988

WALL: A Natural for Berlin Artists

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations on the street-by-street dissection of a defeated capital. So it is not surprising that the wall also can serve as a sensitive barometer of East-West relations.

With the turn to modified détente, the release of East Germans has noticeably swelled, and no shots have been heard since Erich Honecker, the East German leader, visited West Germany in September. This week the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, was told by East German leaders that it was "much less likely that people will be shot at again."

All this makes for a unique medium, to which artists and graffitiists have been drawn almost from the moment the first slabs of reinforced concrete began replacing the crude barriers thrown up on Aug. 13, 1961.

At the dawn of wall art, East German guards would climb over now and again to paint over the graffiti on the wall, which is actually several feet inside East Berlin. Now they come only to erase espe-

cially embarrassing works, like the unaltered affixed to the wall by an artist, Christophe Bouchet.

The major works, Mr. Unsicker lamented, last only a few days now before they are covered with fresh graffiti or taken apart by souvenir hunters. His own latest wall sculpture was made up of death masks emerging from plaster worked to look like a sheet. But most of the masks have disappeared, he said, some taken by U.S. soldiers passing in a patrol jeep.

Much of the writing on the wall is of the pedestrian "Joey was here" variety, interspersed with pungent comments on communism, the wall and other issues.

Earlier this year, the wall was put to a new use by West Berlin's lively counterculture. Whole stretches were papered over with census forms as part of a leftist protest against a West German government census that was perceived by its opponents as an ominous probe by the state into private lives.

The greatest works have survived in photographs. A 400-yard-long (about 360-meter-long) frieze in bold hues of blue, red and gold by Mr. Bouchet and Thierry Noir, to which the mural was affixed, is among the most celebrated.

One of the major works on the wall last year was a 100-yard-long mural depicting interlocking red and black figures against a bright yellow background, painted by Keith Haring, an American who first attracted attention for his graffiti in the New York subway.

Another.

The photographs can be viewed, or bought as postcards, at museum at Checkpoint Charlie, whose director, Rainer Hildebrandt, is the unofficial custodian of wall lore.

Although so many artists have discovered the wall that prime stretches are at a premium, he said, "the quest is still on for the great work of art that will overcome the wall."

CHURCH SERVICES

CENTER OF COPENHAGEN
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, Børgersgade 7, (Bus 3, 5, 7, 16), Dr. R.J. Robinson, Min. Tel. (01) 175726.

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Boy Killed by London Train

The Associated Press

LONDON — An 11-year-old boy spraying graffiti on a subway train was dragged to his death when his jacket apparently got caught in the train as it left a station in northwest London, the police said this past week.

SOVIET: Yeltsin Is Blamed

(Continued from Page 1)

quoted as saying, "I tried to check it, but regrettably, without success."

Mr. Yeltsin was put in the Moscow post by Mr. Gorbachev in December 1985 and named as a non-voting member of the Politburo two months later.

The Tass account was the first of its kind in recent times. It appeared intended to dispel the impression held by many Muscovites that Mr. Yeltsin might have been unjustifiably dismissed and to counter criticism that Mr. Gorbachev's policy of increased openness did not extend to sensitive party affairs.

The Tass account gave Mr. Gorbachev's reconstruction of a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee on Oct. 21, when Mr. Yeltsin criticized the party leadership.

"Mikhail Gorbachev said that Boris Yeltsin had placed personal ambitions above the interests of the party," Tass reported.

Mr. Gorbachev, according to Tass, also rejected Mr. Yeltsin's contention that the Central Committee's administrative apparatus, called the secretariat, was blocking efforts to reshape the Moscow party and to make the city run more efficiently.

Noting that Mr. Yeltsin's initial efforts to resolve problems that had accumulated in the capital had produced "changes for the better," Mr. Gorbachev said the progress soon gave way to administrative maneuvers that accomplished nothing.

"On seeing that the situation in the capital was not improving, and even worsened in some respects, Yeltsin tried to place responsibility for his own shortcomings in work on others," Mr. Gorbachev said.

Rumors on Yeltsin
Rumors circulated Friday that Mr. Yeltsin had been hospitalized with a heart condition. The Associated Press reported from Moscow. Officials contacted at the city's Communist Party headquarters and at Tass said they could not confirm the rumors, but they refused to deny them.

A black station wagon of the type used for official heaves was seen moving through traffic Friday afternoon near the Kremlin with its curtains drawn.

CARLUCCI: Nominee Backs Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

so he could spend more time with his ailing wife. He had made the buildup of U.S. forces his prime objective.

Real growth of the military budget, that is, adjusted for inflation, stopped two years ago, and this year Congress is debating whether to make real cuts in the budget.

Members of Congress said Mr. Weinberger had stirred widespread resentment in recent years by insisting that the House of Representatives and the Senate approve the administration's military budget requests while he rejected suggestions for compromise.

"We don't get a strong national defense when the executive branch submits a defense budget and then tells Congress to take it or leave it," Mr. Nunn said.

Mr. Carlucci, in an apparent reference to the dispute, told the committee, "You will never find me unwilling to state where I stand nor unwilling to work toward constructive solutions."

"I would rather have a smaller force that is effective and that has the necessary equipment, the necessary ammunition, the necessary personnel, than have a larger structure that is not effective," he said.

His remarks also confirmed expectations that he will be less strident than Mr. Weinberger was in supporting deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"I think we're a ways away from being able to make a judgment" as to whether the program is cost-effective enough to justify deployment, Mr. Carlucci said.

Mr. Weinberger has referred to the "broad" reading of the ABM treaty, which would permit unconstrained SDI testing, as the "legally correct" interpretation. But Mr. Carlucci said, "I'm not a lawyer, but as I understand some of the lawyers' arguments, the case for 'narrow vs. broad' is ambiguous."

He said that if "a test is necessary that requires moving to the 'broad' interpretation," the Pentagon will try to find "some way that would be acceptable" to members of Congress who oppose such testing.

He also indicated that he would support the pending arms treaty, saying he would resist any attempts by conservatives in Congress to link it with conventional force reductions or to attach a requirement that Moscow cease any arms control violations before the treaty can take effect.

"This treaty is to our advantage" because it eliminates six Soviet warheads for every U.S. warhead, he said.

BUDGET: U.S. Talks Still Stalled

(Continued from Page 1)

Wednesday night but that problems emerged on Thursday with regard to a whole plethora of issues.

Officials said White House negotiators had sought to increase military spending, lower the package's \$10 billion tax-increase figure and gain more control over which taxes would be increased.

"There must be some disagreement down at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue," Mr. Gray said, referring to the White House.

Mr. Domenici said that the White House needed "slightly more on defense."

He said the disputed amount on military spending was no more than \$500 million in a \$300 billion budget.

Mr. Fitzwater said the Democrats didn't want to give it.

Mr. Fitzwater said the Democrats "seem to be interested in a plan that has generalities, and they can fill in the blanks later."

"And we don't think a fill-in-the-blanks budget agreement is the kind that will hold up to public scrutiny or to market approval," Mr. Fitzwater said.

The meeting on Thursday included consideration of a three-month delay in cost-of-living increases for Social Security recipients and federal workers and retirees in January. But legislators later said those options, which would be highly unpopular politically, were not taken seriously.

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray III, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said that participants believed they were close to an agreement on

SHERIDAN MORLEY
IN THE EVENING NEWS
RECEIVED WEDNESDAY
OFTHE LONDON THEATRE

مکان الترحيل

AMERICAN TOPICS



HO-HO YO-YO — Tommy Smothers, a comedian, draws a laugh from President Ronald Reagan with a quick stunt during a presentation for Christmas Seals.

Rusty Heaps Beat

Minnesota Winters

How does a car survive the mind, snow and de-icing salt of a Minnesota winter? Many drivers put their vehicles up on blocks in a garage for six months and buy an old chunker of a used car to make it through the cold weather. "It's something you do every year," Kathy Ashby told Larry Green of the Los Angeles Times, "just like putting on your storm windows."

Short Takes

President Ronald Reagan has endorsed upgrading the Veterans Administration, an independent federal agency, to cabinet level. Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the

U.S., Soviets Yet to Agree On Parts of Arms Treaty

By Michael R. Gordon

WASHINGTON — American and Soviet negotiators have not agreed on some important verification procedures for the treaty banning medium- and shorter-range missiles that is to be signed next month, administration officials say.

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Voters Wired for Reaction During Debate

By Lloyd Grove

WASHINGTON — The night the Republican presidential candidates debated in Houston, 50 Iowa voters sat wired to a "Perception Analyzer" in Des Moines. It may have been the harbinger of a promising new technology or, as one political scientist put it, "the most egregious insult to democracy that I've seen in the 200th anniversary of the Constitution."

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D BRIEFS

Quit Italian Coalition
A Liberal Party rejected proposal...

Chess Match Is Drawn

The 13th game of the world chess match between Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov...

Heart Attack Drug

The Food and Drug Administration approved a drug that can reduce the damage of a heart attack...

Plan for Indirect

The Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan...

End 15-Hour Rev

A French prison revolt that has lasted for 15 hours...

Small Group of Prisoners

A small group of prisoners were held in a secret prison...

EL UPDATE

Plans for Car Ferry
Finnish and Soviet companies...

Spain of the Republic

The Spanish Republic...

Nominee Backs

A nominee...

U.S. Talks Still Stalled

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POLITICIAN'S PEEKABOO — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York used a napkin to hide from photographers at a lunch in New York City with Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

AMA Stresses Duty to AIDS Victims

It Says U.S. Doctors Must Give Care Despite Personal Risk

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The American Medical Association has declared that doctors have an ethical obligation to care for people with AIDS as well as for those who have been infected with the virus but show no symptoms.

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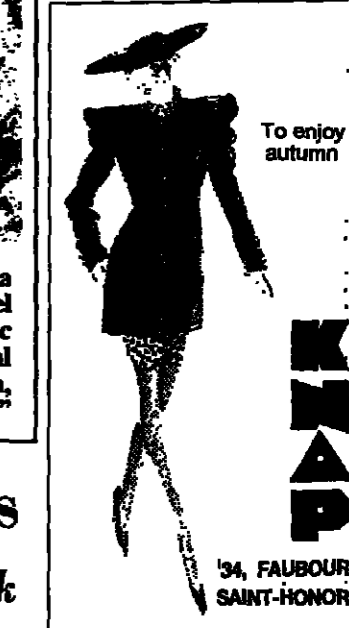
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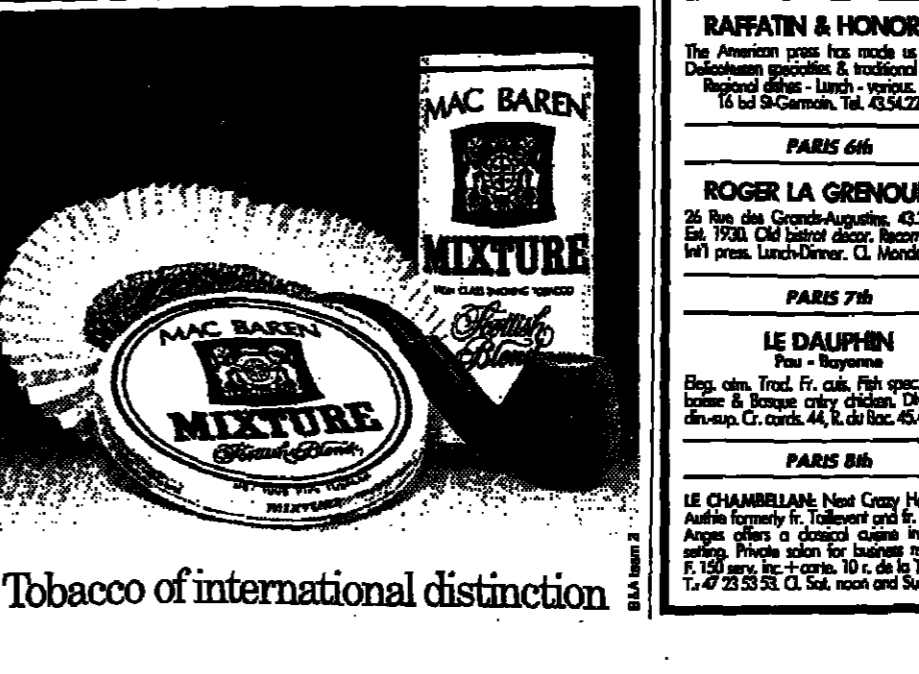


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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Welcome Unity in Amman

The communiqué of the Arab summit meeting in Amman, Jordan, is astonishing: It thunders at Iran in tones once reserved for Israel. It calls for an international peace conference, in which Arab participants would have to deal with Israel, and leaves the door open for its members to renew ties with Egypt. Perhaps of greatest significance, Syria — enemy of Israel and Egypt and ally of Iran and the Soviet Union — has signed on.

Dole Makes It Official

In his home town of Russell, Kansas, Bob Dole announced this week that he is running for president. Senator Dole is (by about a year) the oldest candidate in the race and the most experienced in national politics. After spending 39 months in the hospital recovering from grievous wounds suffered in World War II, he moved rapidly upward in politics. He has served in Congress during the Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan presidencies. In the minority, Mr. Dole was an acerbic critic of the Democrats but also a constructive legislator on farm bills and food stamps.

Zippping Into the Elite

In the old societies of Europe, it has long been common (if that is the right word) for members of the aristocracy to have as surnames those of their ancestral lands, preceded by the coveted "von" or "of" or whatever. We suspect that one reason hereditary aristocracy has never caught on in the United States is the natural reluctance of people to say, "Greetings, I am Clarence of Silver Spring" or "Pleased to make your acquaintance; we are Sherni, fourth viscountess of Falls Church."

Other Comment

A Moscow Boss Is Pushed Out The removal of Boris Yeltsin as head of the Moscow City Communist Party confirms the most pessimistic of predictions about the Gorbachev leadership. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the affair, the manner of Mr. Yeltsin's going discredits glasnost. Certainly, Mr. Yeltsin was outspoken, perhaps ill-advisedly so. But Mr. Gorbachev surely knew that in advance. The Soviet leader has been revealed as a manager of change rather than the revolutionary many had hoped for.

Fighting African Stereotypes The "witch" Alice Lakwena and her Holy Spirit rebels in Uganda have brought a parcel of stereotypes on African magic and sorcery to the surface in the mass media. The hard core of this opinion can be summed up thus: Africa is dominated by magic and witchcraft — ancestral practices still alive in the modern world.

A Nation Grapples With Its Stalinist Legacy

By Roy Medvedev

This was written last month, before Mikhail Gorbachev delivered his Nov. 2 speech criticizing Stalinism. Mr. Medvedev is a dissident Soviet historian whose works have appeared regularly in the West.

MOSCOW — As recently as last year, con- demnations of Stalin or Stalinism were found more frequently in hints and indirect form than in straight talk. A decisive turn only began in January 1987 when Tengiz Abuladze's film "Repentance" came to our country's screens. Employing methods of realism, surrealism, the grotesque, the absurd and satire, the film deals Stalinism, and tyranny in general, a blow of great emotional force.

liquidation of the kulaks. V. Belov in his novel "The Last Days" and B. Mozboev in "Peasant Men and Peasant Women" show the senseless destruction of productive forces in the countryside, the annihilation of the more productive farms, the growth of poverty and arbitrary rule, and the mass ruin and starvation of the peasantry.

Today we can also read appraisals of Stalin by Marshal Georgi Zhukov that were excluded from the 1960s or after the 20th party congress in 1956. But there is resistance. Nearly every recent major anti-Stalinist work saw the light of day only after a complicated behind-the-scenes fight in which even members of the Politburo had to intercede. The letters streaming into newspaper and magazine offices contain many that maliciously attack anti-Stalinist materials and sometimes even threaten their authors.



by Douglas. His published memoirs ("Stalin was terrifying. People were in horror of going to see him.") There has been wide public response to the campaign, begun by Ivestia, to end lingering suspicions about the fate of millions of Soviet soldiers missing or taken prisoner in World War II. Strange as it may seem to foreign readers, millions of people who fell on the battlefields or who died in captivity beyond Soviet borders are not counted in the official figures of Soviet losses.

America's Hard Landing Opens Some European Eyes

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is the liberty in America that always has fascinated Europeans. From their initial, exotic view of savage but innocent America in the 17th and 18th centuries to their present-day picture of an America anarchically free, stylishly dangerous to live in, Europeans have sought to find in America what Europe is not. Europe has always had structure, tradition, obligation; Americans have seemed free to invent themselves — indeed, condemned to do so.

exists that would be unimaginable in the contemporary United States. Mr. Reagan's early successes made these people believe that what their enthusiastic American supporters claimed might just be true — that the old laws of economic gravity had been proved wrong, and one could go up without coming down. There seemed a moral lesson as well, disquieting but not unwelcome, that greed is the engine of progress, and we should feel good about greed. We could all have our cake and eat it too.

Politics Invades the 'Star Wars' Labs

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — There is trouble in one of the key atomic weapons labs working on "star wars," over an issue of greater importance than seeking a defense against missiles. It is about whether defense of scientific integrity can be maintained against a push to make even the most technical questions political.

director of weapons development at Livermore in 1983 but remained as a senior scientist, filed a formal grievance last spring saying he was being put down to the equivalent of baby-sitter level and salary because he had dared to challenge an "over-optimistic, technically inaccurate assessment" of the X-ray laser that lab seniors had made to Washington officials, who were starving for good news to announce on the Strategic Defense Initiative program.

Bangladesh: Hope Amid The Chaos

By Jonathan Power

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The opposition pulled out all the stops this week in poverty-stricken Bangladesh, but it appears to have been trumped by the government of General Hussain Mohammed Ershad. The general's leading opponents, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, leader of the Awami League, and Begum Khalida Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, have been threatening all year to topple the government.

Perhaps the two women would make more progress if they had a convincing program beyond the "Ershad must go" rhetoric. Neither makes more than general observations on the economy, Asia's poorest. Both seem to see nationalizations of industry as an answer to the lack of competitiveness. And General Ershad does have some virtues. He mounted a successful relief operation this summer when Bangladesh was hit by the worst floods in memory. Parts of the country, through which flow the mighty Ganges and the Brahmaputra, are still underwater. Thousands of people had to climb trees or take to makeshift boats. Yet only 700 died, far fewer than the thousands killed by less severe floods in 1974. Relief was provided quickly, and the army built up embankments and diverted floodwaters.

And there is evidence that General Ershad has got the economy moving. This nation of 100 million has long been regarded as a basket case, able to survive only on handouts. While still the recipient of extensive aid (much of which is siphoned off by corrupt politicians and army officers) there are signs of a new momentum. Poverty is still ubiquitous — never have I had such a swarm of beggars grabbing at me as on a recent night here — but there are indicators of progress to suggest that poverty is under attack.

There is no black market in currency, a sign Bangladesh is serious about being competitive. The private sector is being encouraged. Exports are growing, helped partly by the war in the Gulf, where there is great demand for Bangladesh jute to make sandbags. For several years Bangladesh has had economic growth rates of 4 to 5 percent. This is respectable even when allowance is made for Bangladesh's rapid population growth.

Unlike Pakistan and India, Bangladesh is still 10 to 15 years away from being able to feed itself, but it is moving in that direction, with the help of imaginative development programs in the countryside.

What the country needs now is political stability. Events like the "Siege of Dhaka" scare off investors. General Ershad's job, if he is to leave a lasting legacy, must be to establish democracy and eliminate corruption. The danger is that if he comes through the recent events unscathed, he will be lulled into carrying on as before. Bangladesh then may continue as Asia's poor relation — a tragic destiny for a country that could escape the straits of poverty if only its politicians were more farsighted.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

- 1887: Those Silver Days RENO, Nevada — The site of the old Consolidated Virginia silver mill is to be used henceforth as a dump for waste rock, the mine having been torn down and removed elsewhere. Perhaps there is not another mill in the world that has turned into the coffers of commerce so many dollars as this one has. From beneath its stamps, John William Mackay picked up, it is said, \$50 million, and J.G. Fair, J.C. Flood and William Shoney O'Brien nearly as much. Hundreds of others were made enormously rich.
1912: Rumors in Madrid MADRID — No satisfactory explanation has been given of the assassination of Premier José Canalejas [on Nov. 12]. Rumors draw attention to the fact that King Alfonso was to have passed through the Puerta de Sol at the same time that Señor Canalejas happened to be there. The papers had announced that the King was going to visit the chrysothemum show and had indicated the route he would take. It is supposed that Manuel Pardo intended to attack the King and not the Premier.
1937: Cancer's Threat BOSTON — Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, director of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, declares that, despite attempts of science to check the ravages of cancer, "the death rate from it may be expected to go even higher," unless research yields a cure. A lengthening of the span of life, he added, also meant deaths from heart disorders must increase. He noted that cancer today ranked second among diseases from which men died, being topped only by heart complications. Eighty years ago cancer was not in the first 10. The 10 chief causes of death for 1856-60 were: tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, infantile deaths, scarlet fever, pneumonia, old age, typhus, accidents, heart disease and diphtheria.

The Arabs' 'New Birth' Deserves Support

F AINT signs of unity have emerged from the Arab League summit meeting in Amman, Jordan. A warning: These may last as long as a cease-fire in Beirut. Or they may be something the Arab world can build upon to form a more coherent and stable bloc in a highly volatile region. The unifying element was the threat posed by the aggressive policies of Iran. But the Arabs were also looking for a means eventually to get foreign navies out of the Gulf. For now, they are happy to have the protection. But they are not prepared for a permanent presence. What should be the U.S. administration's attitude toward this development? First, and most important, encouragement.

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مكتبة النخيل

Pacific Rim Said to Gain Edge From Spreading Technology

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The rapid spread of technology to countries on the western rim of the Pacific is sharpening the region's competitive edge at the expense of Europe, economists and other specialists said Friday.

The diffusion of technology is also transforming economic life in the region and changing the area's trade patterns, they said.

Edward J. Streator, who recently retired as U.S. representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based in Paris, said Friday that Europe had fallen behind the United States as well as Japan and other countries with market-oriented economies in Asia.

John Button, the minister for industry, technology and commerce in Australia, said Thursday that in the last four years the number of high-technology product-development companies in Australia had increased from a handful to more than 2,000.

The government, he said, had introduced incentives to encourage innovation, research and development, technology transfer and provision of venture capital.

He said diffusion of vital technologies throughout the economy was opening additional markets for Australia's manufactured exports and forming the basis of a competitive manufacturing industry that had until recently been sheltered by import barriers.

Buchharuddin Jusuf Habibie, minister of state for research and technology in Indonesia, said his country was harnessing technology to modernize an economy based on natural resources.

The normal path for a developing country to take, he said, is to acquire low technology before moving up to medium and high technology.

But Mr. Habibie said that Indonesia had a slow route and that Indonesia was using licensing and partnership arrangements with companies in Spain, the United States, West Germany and the Netherlands to build an aviation manufacturing industry in the last 11 years.

He said this investment would help reduce Japan's trade surplus, beginning this year with a reduction of nearly \$20 billion. Japan had a record \$32.6 billion surplus in merchandise trade for 1986, including a \$51.5 billion surplus with the United States in 1986.

Juzar Motiwalla, director of the Institute of Systems Science at the University of Singapore, said Friday that in recent years Singapore had been "extremely aggressive" in expanding use of computers and advanced communication equipment in manufacturing and service industries to raise productivity and lower costs.

"In 1980," he said, "we were well behind the West. Now we are not far behind."

Use of robots in Singapore industry is almost on a par with the United States, according to a recent report by the Development Bank of Singapore.

Partial trade figures for 1987 indicate that Japan is importing much of this offshore output of manufactured goods, outdistancing the United States as the most important market for many Asian nations.

Mr. Chowdhury said upgrading

Mr. Wright said that he had no official capacity in the peace efforts.

"I have not invited myself into this situation," he said. "Whatever I've done has been by invitation. I do not aspire to any role except as a friend and someone who wants the peace proposal to work."

Mr. Ortega said before the meeting that the plan gave the contras "all the securities and guarantees that they need."

He said it was "very flexible and is aimed at being effective." On Thursday, Mr. Ortega told members of Congress that the plan would not "put anybody's back up against the wall."

Meanwhile, a contra leader, Alfredo Cesar, said on NBC television that he felt Mr. Ortega would have to disband the national directorate of the ruling Sandinista party to comply with the peace plan.

"I don't think it is feasible if the party remains as a Leninist party with a politburo," Mr. Cesar said. He also questioned the need for Mr. Ortega to meet with the cardinal in Washington, since they both live in Managua and had met there earlier in the week. "I don't know what has changed between Monday and today," Mr. Cesar said.

The developments nevertheless heightened optimism that the cornerstone of a five-nation peace accord — peace between the contras and Nicaragua's leftist government — could be achieved.



Policemen in the Bangladesh capital of Dhaka on Friday. They have been ordered to shoot to kill to end widespread rioting.

Ershad Orders Police to Halt Violence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — President Hussain Mohammed Ershad ordered the police on Friday to halt the anti-government violence that is sweeping Bangladesh. He said an opposition campaign to overthrow him would fail.

"I am not going to tolerate any more of this nonsense," he said on the fourth day of demonstrations.

General Ershad ordered the police Thursday to shoot rioters and looters after two policemen were killed by homemade grenades. At least five protesters have been killed by the police since Tuesday. The opposition said 14 persons had been slain.

General Ershad said Friday that the army was "naturally agitated" after three days of opposition-led protests. He said army commanders had demanded that the demonstrations be brought under control within three or four days, but he did not say what might happen if the violence continued beyond the deadline.

He said that "very stringent measures" would be taken to prevent further trouble on Saturday and Sunday, when the opposition plans a general strike.

"I cannot tolerate it any more," he said. "We have had enough of it. We are going to stop it. I will take all necessary measures."

Violence Had Spread
Steven R. Weisman of The New York Times reported earlier from Dhaka:

What had been billed at the outset as a "siege" of General Ershad has instead become a movement of intermittent rioting, looting and arson by about a thousand people in the capital.

The violence spread Thursday to other major cities, particularly Chittagong in the southeast and Mymensingh, north of the capital. Protesters set fire to or shattered windows of dozens of buses and set fire to several government buildings, according to news reports in Dhaka.

Protesters also ripped up railway lines in several places around the country.

In Dhaka, anti-government rioters ransacked or threw bombs at the homes of one political leader and one member of Parliament from the ruling National Party.

The number of people participating in the protests Thursday appeared to be a setback for the opposition. There had been predictions of larger turnouts after the arrest and confinement on Wednesday of the two most prominent opposition party leaders.

Both Hasina Wajed, leader of the Awami League, and Begum Khatun Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, continued to be held in their homes, with their telephone lines cut. There were reports that they were not allowed to have visitors.

The leaders of the Awami League promised to hold half-day strikes Saturday and Sunday.

The fact that the strikes were called for only half the day seemed to be a concession to shopkeepers who were hurt economically by the protests.

Many shopkeepers who opened up Friday afternoon said they were glad the demonstrations appeared to be winding down. Many of them said they closed up only because they were afraid of having their businesses looted or destroyed.

"I am disappointed these protests have failed," said the owner of a general store. "We must have a civilian government. Everyone I know wants one. But what can the protesters do in front of the weapons of the police? What can unarmed people do?"

Mr. Streator was the closing speaker at a three-day conference on the future of the Asia-Pacific region, organized by the International Herald Tribune to mark its centennial.

Sanjoy Chowdhury, senior economist in the region for Merrill Lynch & Co., said Wednesday that relocation of substantial segments of industry from Japan to lower-cost countries in Asia had hastened the transfer of technology, created jobs and expanded exports.

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Belgrade Sets Nuclear Ban
Belgrade — The Yugoslav Parliament approved on Friday a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants until the year 2000.

China's Catholics, who number several million, suffered wide spread persecution during the 1950s and during the Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976.

All churches were closed and some were destroyed. Many priests died, and others are believed to be still in prison.

The cardinal said he had asked Chinese officials to be allowed to visit imprisoned Catholics but was refused permission.

He said he specifically had raised the case of Bishop Joseph Fan Xueyan, 79, who was imprisoned in 1984 for 10 years. He was accused of ordaining priests in secret.

Cardinal Sin was to fly Friday to Xian and then to Shanghai on Sunday. He said he hoped to meet in Shanghai with Bishop Ignatius Gong Pimmi, who was freed in 1985 after 30 years in prison.

Many Chinese Catholics worship in private homes and, like Bishop Gong, refuse to renounce their allegiance to the pope.

China's officially controlled Catholic Church, the Patriotic Catholic Association, does not recognize the supremacy of the pope. It appoints its own bishops and defies papal doctrine by supporting the government's stringent birth-control policy.

Perhaps the two women would make more progress if they had a convincing program beyond the Ershad must go message. Neither makes more than general observations on the economy, Asia's poorest. Both seem to be nationalists of industry as a answer to the lack of competitiveness.

And General Ershad does have some virtues. He mounted a successful relief operation this summer for Bangladesh was hit by the floods in memory. Part of the money, through which flood relief camps and the Brahmaputra area were upgraded. Thousands of people left their homes to take to makeshift boats. Yet only 100 million dollars in the thousands killed by the floods in 1974. Relief was provided quickly, and the army built up camps and diverted floodwaters.

And there is evidence that General Ershad has got the economy moving. This nation of 100 million has been regarded as a basket case, able to survive only on handouts. With the receipt of extensive aid which is expected to be a sign of a new momentum. Progress still ubiquitous — never have I seen such a swarm of beggars grinding me as on a recent night here — as there are indicators of progress just that poverty is under attack.

There is no bank market in any of a sign. Bangladesh is serious about being competitive. Exports are growing, helped partly by the war in the Gulf, where there is a great demand for Bangladesh-made textiles.

For several years Bangladesh had economic growth rates of 10 percent. This is respectable when allowance is made for Bangladesh's rapid population growth.

Unlike Pakistan and India, Bangladesh is not being pulled back from being a developing country. It is moving in that direction, with the help of international development grants in the short run.

What the country needs are political reforms. Ershad has a large margin of support. It is to be expected that Ershad will be able to secure a lasting legacy. Must be to secure a lasting legacy and a democratic government. The danger is that if he does not, the country will be pulled back from being a developing country. It is moving in that direction, with the help of international development grants in the short run.

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Greece Dr.	22,000	45	12,000	40	6,600	34
Ireland £Ir.	150	45	82	40	45	34
Italy Lire	380,000	42	210,000	36	115,000	30
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands Fl.	650	40	360	34	198	27
Norway (post) N.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
Norway (nd.del.) N.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22,000	52	12,000	47	6,600	42
Spain (post) Ptas.	29,000	41	16,000	35	8,800	28
Spain (nd.del.) Ptas.	42,000	15	21,000	15	10,500	15
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
Sweden (nd.del.) S.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
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Bangladesh: Hope Amid The Chaos
By Jonathan Power
DHAKA, Bangladesh — The position pulled out all the stops in poverty-stricken Bangladesh, but it appears to have been abandoned by the government of General Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

The general's leading opponent, Sheikh Hasina Wajed, leader of the Awami League, and Begum Khatun Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, have been threatening to topple the government.

This time they vowed to bring the capital to a halt in a "siege of streets." But though there have been clashes and several people killed, the critical mass necessary to topple the regime appears lacking.

On one level this is surprising. The government is widely seen as corrupt and unpopular. It has pursued fast and loose economic policies, blatantly favoring the government's cronies. But the liberal is an ally of the opposition — newspapers can criticize the regime as they see fit.

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1937: Cancer's Threat
BOSTON — Dr. Henry D. Thoreau, who directed the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, said that the death toll from cancer in the state is expected to rise sharply in the next few years.

Dr. Thoreau said that the state's cancer death toll in 1986 was 10,000, a 10 percent increase over 1985. He said that the state's cancer death toll in 1990 is expected to reach 12,000, a 20 percent increase over 1986.

Dr. Thoreau said that the state's cancer death toll in 1995 is expected to reach 15,000, a 50 percent increase over 1986. He said that the state's cancer death toll in 2000 is expected to reach 20,000, a 100 percent increase over 1986.

ARTS / LEISURE

A 'Magic Flute' Of Marvels and Many Attitudes

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — There seems to be an infinite number of ways of presenting "The Magic Flute," multiple methods of combining its lofty symbolism, popular comedy and fairy tale, and the transforming effect at all levels of Mozart's music. The new production at the Grand Théâtre manages to cram several attitudes into one place — decorative, didactic, dialectic, ironic, farcical — and present the whole in a musical package marvelously shaped by Jeffrey Tate.



Jerry Hadley and Barbara Bonney as Tamino and Pamina.

Club, even when delivered by the imposing bass of Hans Tschammer. Jean-Marc Stehle's sets and costumes and Jean-Jacques Bouhon's lighting had much to do with the production's charm, much of it reminiscent of Maurice Sendak's country. Lush tropical vegetation inhabited by congenial lions and other animals, occasionally parted to reveal the crumbling temples of wisdom, reason and nature. The visual effects of the trials by fire and water were more convincing than the usual fraternity initiation rignaroles.

Art Market Remains Fragile Despite Spending Spree

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — As John Marion, chairman of Sotheby's North America and its premier auctioneer, brought down his hammer on the last of 94 lots, of which 75 were sold for \$110 million, on Wednesday night he made history on three counts.

SOURËN MELIKIAN

most expensive picture ever, Vincent van Gogh's much celebrated "Irises," which sold for \$53.9 million. But, most significantly, Sotheby's sale confirmed the two trends that came out strongly in this week's sales. The art market is displaying extraordinary vigor despite the ongoing stock crisis. At the same time there is a massive redistribution of parts in the east: The United States is receding fast as the Japanese and the Europeans compete for the first place.



Renoir's "Young Girl Carrying a Basket of Flowers," sold for \$5,280,000.

Other apparent non-starters did better still, much to the surprise of dealers sitting around me. A snowy landscape by Renoir, also painted in pre-Impressionist days, went up to \$242,000; a very unusual Degas view of two horses in a pasture sold for \$220,000, and a Fantin-Latour picture of a vase filled with flowers, showing signs of wear, made \$440,000.

Such is also Renoir's portrait of a young girl carrying a basket filled with flowers. The girl is seen three-quarters with baby doll blue eyes and intense red lips against a blur of green and yellow vegetation. The picture was painted in 1888. Its history can be followed from the moment the Galerie Durand-Ruel, which handled the Impressionists, bought it from Renoir on Jan. 28, 1891, for 500 gold francs and sold it to W.L. Cook of New York on March 19, 1892, for \$1,000.

Wednesday morning at Christie's, in a sale devoted to drawings and watercolors, the Europeans got the lion's share, 42 percent, followed by the Americans, 31 percent, and the Japanese, 27 percent, still a huge percentage for a single country. In the afternoon, the Japanese were as bullish as ever, bidding 42 percent of the paintings and demonstrating, if need be, that their interest now extends to the entire market range, not just the top end. The failure rate in the Wednesday afternoon sale of "Paintings, Part II" was a relatively moderate 20.71 percent in value.

The stage was set for Sotheby's evening session, which confirmed the pattern established at Christie's. As the first Monet landscape "Antibes, vue du plateau Notre-Dame," dated 1888, came on the block, Japanese hands went up. Although this too has a long American history — it was sold at the American Art Association in New York in 1895 and a second time in 1935 — a Japanese buyer snatched it for \$2.53 million, 50 percent over the high estimate.

As Christie's sale, briskly conducted by Burge, who was at the peak of his form, gathered momentum, the Japanese entered the game. They turned the sale into a

success story when it might so easily have ended in semi-failure. They ran up Bourdelle's bronze of "Heraclès" as an archer, in a grayish brown cast, which was bought by one of them for \$143,000. Characteristically the Japanese acquired works that almost certainly would have gone to Americans last May. Such is Monet's mauve, green and blue landscape of 1885, "Printemps, bord de l'Épte" which was in Albert Spencer's collection in New York around 1891 and entered the great Harris Whittemore collection in 1911.

Equally striking is the departure for Japan of Monet's "Nymphéas," sold by order of the board of trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago for \$3.3 million.

For the first time, the Japanese departed from their traditional buying pattern in Impressionist and Modern art by acquiring works such as Kandinsky's Murnau view with a church, done in 1909, for \$2,420,000. While still figurative, it borders on abstraction and has intense contrasted colors with black delineations that usually appeal most to collectors from the Germanic cultural sphere. The picture was in Chicago collections for a long time and would most probably have stayed in America had it been sold in May. By the end of the day, the Japanese had spent \$18.1 million, 48 percent in value of Christie's \$37.5 million sale against 25 percent by the Americans who trailed the Europeans' 27 percent.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14-15, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE
'30s Mistakes Are Obvious, But a Solution for Today?

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service
Bologna — After a week of intense discussions here among leading European and American economists and politicians, an agenda can be constructed of critical problems that must be solved if the stock market collapse is to be prevented from becoming a greater catastrophe.
The biggest worry is whether the world's financial structure can withstand further and even greater shocks. Harold van Buren Cleveland, a consulting economist and former senior economist at Citibank, said that his concern was not so much about the big banks, which the Federal Reserve and other central banks would rescue, but the so-called nonbank banks, such as large brokerage houses, retailers and credit card companies.

Without a responsible "leader of last resort" to support such institutions, Mr. Cleveland warned that widespread failures of nonbank banks could cause a severe contraction of the money and credit system.
The globalization of financial markets and the speed with which funds can be pulled out of one market after another increase the risks of a systemic breakdown. And exchange rate instability is an immediate worry for Europeans and Americans alike. Participants at the conference on the Marshall Plan in retrospect, sponsored by the Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, were confused over whether the United States intends to defend the dollar or not.
A suggestion by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d that the United States was prepared to let the dollar fall rather than risk a recession by tightening money provoked anxiety that Washington is putting domestic politics ahead of monetary stability.
Some economists argued that dollar devaluation was incapable of solving the U.S. trade deficit. Professor Jan Kregel of the Bologna Center said that in the absence of more fundamental measures, there could be "no equilibrium rate for the dollar." The dollar's value will depend on rates of economic growth in Western Europe and the United States, rates of inflation, actions that may or may not be taken to narrow the U.S. budget deficit, and the low level of American savings relative to investment.

Attention by the United States to shrink its trade deficit will almost surely mean reductions in American living standards, as consumption is reined in. A reduction in the U.S. trade deficit also is likely to mean a loss of export sales for Europe and Japan, raising the chances of a recession.
"A recession is coming," Mr. Cleveland said. "Logically, there is no way out. It's necessary for a closing of the external deficit. What's ahead for us is a painful weakening of aggregate demand." The big question, he added, is whether a recession can be kept from getting out of hand.
Most of the conferees felt that the mistakes made at the start of the Great Depression could be avoided. After the 1929 stock crash, 1930 was a year of typical recession. The plunge into deep depression did not come until late 1931, brought on by restrictive fiscal and monetary policies, a worldwide spread of protectionism and a breakdown of the international banking system.
The common, although not universal, view in Bologna was that enough is now known about fiscal, monetary and trade policies to avoid a rerun. But some worry that the divisions among governments on both the problems and the solutions are so great that not enough will be done in time.
As in the postwar reconstruction era, when European economies were shattered and U.S. strength was overwhelming, a plan to rescue the world economic system is needed. Yet a solution today, with vastly different circumstances, particularly a relatively weakened America, will require utterly different approaches from the Marshall Plan — and a similarly cooperative spirit.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Unit, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Maturity. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries like Merrill Lynch Realty Assets, Telerate Interest Rate Index, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, New York, etc.

Can Steven Jobs Pull It Off This Time?
Apple's Founder Seeks Comeback With 'Next'-Generation Computer

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — Gliding across the stage, a huge screen behind him, Steven P. Jobs has his audience of community college educators mesmerized. He is expounding on his vision of computerized education. In the future, Mr. Jobs says, sophisticated computer simulations will allow students to walk through Athens with Plato, experience life in 17th-century France or perform biochemistry experiments normally requiring a \$5 million laboratory.
Steve Jobs is on a quest again. Two years after being forced out of Apple Computer, the company he co-founded as a scruffy 21-year-old, he is preparing for his comeback.
In a few months, Next Inc., the company Mr. Jobs started with five devotees after leaving Apple, will introduce its first product, a high-powered computer for the college market.
Industry sources expect the machine to be introduced by March and to be shipped by summer, in time for the 1988-89 academic year. Prototypes have been completed, they say, and are being shown to a select few in universities and in the computer industry.
Few people, however, say Mr. Jobs, who is 32 and now wears European suits instead of blue jeans, is interested in selling only to educational institutions. His speeches have been sprinkled with references to the coming "fourth wave" in personal computers — the machine that will follow the Apple II, IBM PC and Macintosh. He leaves little doubt as to whose machine he thinks that will be.
Next's new machine is already the object of intense speculation in the industry — in part, because of what it is said to be its dazzling sound and graphics capability. Even its color — black — will set it apart. "It'll make your jaw drop," Mr. Jobs promised.
But much of the attention comes from a continuing public fascination with the man behind the computer. Next's success or failure could do much to enhance or destroy Mr. Jobs's reputation as a personal computer visionary, as someone who can successfully package advanced technology into products and spot the coming trends. The new product may also test his ability to run a company, something he never really did at Apple.
His reputation on that front is already under siege, in part because of two recent books that discuss in some detail his years at Apple. "Accidental Millionaire," by Lee Butcher, contends that Mr. Jobs was lucky, not talented. "Odyssey," by John Sculley, Apple's chairman and chief executive, is more charitable — it credits Mr. Jobs with being charismatic and "ahead of his time."
But both books paint a picture of a man who almost destroyed Apple by ignoring the opinions of others, berating those around him and insinuating himself into every decision. Mr. Jobs has said he has not read the books, proclaiming, "I'd rather shape the future than regurgitate the past."
Shaping the future will be difficult, though. Few entrepreneurs who make it big are able to strike gold again. Some flop the second time around because they try to outdo their former successes or are driven by ego rather than a good product idea.
The product idea Mr. Jobs has chosen is a tough one. Over the past few years, the education market has become highly competitive, with such giants as International Business Machines Corp., Digital Equipment Corp., Apple and Sun Microsystems making strong efforts. "Steve is not first this time," said Scott McNealy, president of Sun Microsystems.
Mr. Jobs has said little about what his new company will do, and he declined to be interviewed.
What he has said is that Next wants to build a powerful computer to be used in university instruction. It will have the power of an engineering workstation, which generally costs more
See JOBS, Page 9



Producer Prices Decline in U.S., Retail Sales Slip

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices, an indicator of future retail price inflation, fell 0.2 percent in October, the government said Friday, while retail sales dipped by 0.1 percent, much less than some economists had expected after last month's stock market collapse.
The decline in wholesale prices, reflecting cheaper food and energy costs, was the first since July 1986, the Labor Department said. After a 0.3 percent increase in September and no rise in August, the drop put the annual wholesale inflation rate at 3.6 percent.
Energy prices fell 1 percent, food by 0.1 percent and capital equipment by 0.4 percent.
The dip in October retail sales, to \$127.42 billion, was below the drop of as much as 2 percent that some economists were predicting. The Commerce Department cited a 2.6 percent decline in automobile sales for the fall.
The decline in retail sales in October followed a 1.1 percent drop in September, instead of the 0.4 percent fall that was originally reported. The Commerce Department also attributed this revision to slower car sales, which fell 3.6 percent in September.
Excluding auto sales, retail sales in October were up 0.7 percent. The decline in auto sales coincided with the end of incentive buying programs from Detroit automakers.
The Commerce Department survey for retail sales was spread throughout the month, so economists said it was still too soon to judge conclusively the impact of the stock market collapse that began Oct. 19 on consumer confidence and spending.
"It's just too early," said Mitchell Held, chief financial economist at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "We'll get a better picture in the November figures."
The current annual increases of 3.6 percent for wholesale prices and 4.8 percent for consumer inflation are still ahead of last year, when wholesale prices dropped 2.5 percent and consumer prices rose a scant 1.1 percent. But those figures were depressed by a collapse in world oil prices.
U.S. Vehicle Sales Rise
U.S. sales of new domestic cars in the first eight selling days of November declined 10.1 percent from a year earlier, but a strong 29.5 percent gain in truck sales pushed the industry's overall vehicle sales 2.3 percent above last year's levels, Reuters reported.
Analysts called the sales by eight domestic car makers surprisingly robust, continuing the trend of late October figures, despite last month's stock market collapse.

U.K. Retail Prices Rose 4.5% For 12 Months, Output Fell

LONDON — British retail prices rose 0.5 percent in October after a 0.3 percent September increase, pushing prices 4.5 percent above levels a year earlier, the Department of Employment said Friday.
In the previous month, prices were running 4.2 percent above the levels of September 1986. The department traced the rise in retail prices from September to October to a wide range of goods and services, notably food, alcoholic drinks and tobacco.
Another indicator for Britain's economy, industrial production, fell 1 percent in September after rising 0.7 percent in August, the Central Statistical Office said.
On a year-to-year basis, industrial output rose 2.15 percent in September after August's 3.8 percent increase.
The news weakened British share prices. Analysts had forecast that industrial production would rise by around 0.5 percent, while retail prices were expected to be only 0.3 percent higher.
The figures have accelerated the profit-taking already going on, one trader said.
The chairman of Hongkong Bank, William Purves, said that Hongkong Bank would "see how our relationship develops" before assessing its goals regarding Midland in three years.
Purchase of a bank stake of 15 percent or more requires approval by the Bank of England.
"The significance of this move is that it demonstrates how capital-hungry the U.K. banking sector is," after bolstering reserves for bad loans, said David Pountney, a banking analyst with the London brokerage Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Accountants To Scrutinize H.K. Trading

HONG KONG — The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, which had the steepest one-day plunge last month of any share market in the world, said Friday that it had appointed an accounting firm to sharpen its market surveillance.
The exchange also said it was investigating the financial position of seven small brokerages. Robert Fell, the exchange's senior executive, said trading by the seven had been suspended "pending the findings of Cooper & Lybrand," the accounting firm.
Mr. Fell said Thursday that three small brokers were in financial difficulties and that one was likely to be liquidated. He did not identify any of the troubled brokerages Friday.
He said the accountants would review the enforcement activities of the exchange's surveillance department. They also will take a close look at the department's procedures for surprise inspections and the filing of routine returns and audited accounts by members.
On Oct. 19, the stock exchange's Hang Seng index plunged 11 percent amid a sharp decline in share prices worldwide. Trading on Hong Kong's stock and futures exchanges was halted for four days, only to have the stock index plummet to a record 33.3 index point to 2,241.69 when it reopened Oct. 26.
Rescue packages totaling 4 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$512 million) from the government and local and Chinese banks helped the futures exchange avert a collapse. The Hang Seng index closed Friday at 2,246.74, up 75.87 points from Thursday's close.

Hongkong Bank to Buy Into Midland

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. said Friday it had agreed to buy a 14.9 percent stake in Britain's fourth largest bank, Midland Bank PLC, for at least \$383 million (\$674.3 million) in what could be the prelude to a full-fledged merger offer in 1990.
Midland, which bolstered its reserves for losses on troubled Third World loans by \$916 million in July, applauded the move.
The British bank's chairman, Sir Kit McMahon, said that the investment by Hongkong Bank would allow Midland to "meet the pressures and opportunities of a rapidly changing financial environment."
Midland said meanwhile that it would add an additional £100 million to its reserves for problem loans. To finance its addition to debt reserves in July, it sold three bank subsidiaries and launched a £700 million rights issue.
The move by Hongkong & Shanghai, the British territory's largest commercial bank, is subject to approval by shareholders.
The purchase will enlarge Hongkong Bank's stake in Midland from 0.2 percent and significantly expand its international presence.

MISSING

The shares representing the social capital of "FINANCIERA E INVESTIMENTA AVIA, S.A." and "FINANCIERA E INVESTIMENTA GRAN CANARIA S.A." with registered office in Panama City are missing or lost. New shares will be issued pursuant to company's law.
Any person owing the shares or able to give information should contact latest November 25, 1987.
J.A. PINOCH S.A., P.O. Box 622, CH-1211 GENEVA 2.

The September 30th "Market Watch" warned readers of an impending correction in the Stock Market

On October 19th Prices Tumbled
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Advertisement for Hutton Managed Currencies Program, featuring performance results for beginning equity of \$20,000 in January 1987.

Advertisement for Indigo, a financial services company, with contact information for various locations.

Advertisement for Value Line Investment Survey, offering 12 weeks of Value Line for \$95.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes symbols like NIMP, AMV, BRP, etc.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrial, Finance, etc.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Includes Advanced, Unchanged, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chg, Prev. Includes Composite, Industrial, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes symbols like BAT, BGS, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg. Includes Bonds, Utilities, etc.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Includes Advanced, Declined, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sales, %YTD. Includes Nov. 12, 13, 14, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Industrials, Utilities, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Industrials, Utilities, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Includes Advanced, Declined, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes symbols like BAT, BGS, etc.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Lower on Budget Doubts

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Friday in moderate trading as Wall Street's worries about deficit-reduction talks in Washington overshadowed positive economic reports issued this week.

key economic reports, both more favorable than expected. The Labor Department said the Producer Price Index, which measures inflation at the wholesale level, fell 0.2 percent in October.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like AAR, ACO, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

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Table Q: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table R: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

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Table U: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table V: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Table W: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Last Chg. Includes symbols like ACO, ACO, etc.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: 'مکان العمل' (Place of work).

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of stock market data including NYSE closing prices for various stocks and indices.

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JOBs: Apple's Founder Seeks Comeback With 'Next'-Generation Computer

(Continued from first finance page) that \$5,000, for a price closer to that of a personal computer, \$3,000 to \$4,500. The machine will come with software tools that will allow professors to create what Mr. Jobs has called "simulated learning environments."

Apple was crushing to him. "Imagine yourself being compared to Henry Ford," said Michael Murray, a former Macintosh marketing manager. "And all of a sudden it goes away. You have to ask yourself, 'Was it really me who did all that?'"

ADVERTISMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13th Nov 1987

Large table of international fund quotations with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices.

ing the idea or product "brain-damaged." People learn to stand their ground, however, because of what employees have dubbed the "three times theory." The second time Mr. Jobs considers the idea or product, the theory goes, he will like it better; the third time he will call it "insanely great."

Only a few people have left Next. But many of the people Mr. Jobs tried to hire from the Macintosh group have gone on to form Radix Inc., which is achieving great success making large screens and other peripherals for the Macintosh.

Still, some close to the company say that both Mr. Jobs and his followers have mellowed. The people in their twenties who gladly worked 90 hours a week in the Macintosh group are now in their thirties, with families and children. Mr. Jobs apparently no longer believes he alone knows what the customer wants, an attitude he was said to have had at Apple. Within a week of forming Next, Mr. Jobs and his team headed off to ask universities what they wanted in a new computer.

Next faces a number of challenges in the coming year. Many of its competitors can afford to give computers away to colleges, for example. Still, the education market is full of opportunities. Universities like to push the frontiers of technology and will buy a new, snazzy machine even if it is not backed by a huge marketing effort. They will also do much of the support of the machine themselves, working out bugs and even writing software.

Since the company will have a tough time finding enough students who can afford the new machine, even at \$3,000, at first the Next machines will probably be sold to the universities themselves.

European Airline Group May Buy Into United's Reservations System

NEW YORK — The chief executive of British Airways PLC said a group of European carriers was talking with Allegis Corp. about buying a minority stake in the reservation system of Allegis's United Airlines unit.

"We are waiting for some more information," the executive, Colin Marshall, said after a presentation to analysts.

United's Apollo reservations system is already working with British Airways and a group of other European carriers to build a worldwide reservation system.

As part of the restructuring, Allegis is offering up to half of Covia, the unit that owns Apollo, to British Airways, British Caledonian Airways, Austrian Airlines, TAP Air Portugal, Aer Lingus and Covia. But Galileo does not own any of Covia.

Mr. Marshall said Galileo's investment banker, Morgan Stanley, was talking with First Boston, the banker handling bids for Allegis's units during restructuring.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing NYSE High-Lows for various stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

Table showing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks.

BofA's London Unit Withdraws From FRNs

LONDON — Bank of America International Ltd. is withdrawing immediately from making markets in floating rate Eurobonds, Gerald Dougherty, the London-based firm's managing director, said Friday.

While the company, a unit of BankAmerica Corp., will no longer make two-way buying and selling prices in FRNs to other professionals, it will continue to quote prices for customers, Mr. Dougherty said.

He said the decision to pull out had resulted in five layoffs in the firm's London and Hong Kong branches.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing NYSE High-Lows for various stocks.

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AMEX High-Lows

Table showing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks.

BofA's London Unit Withdraws From FRNs

LONDON — Bank of America International Ltd. is withdrawing immediately from making markets in floating rate Eurobonds, Gerald Dougherty, the London-based firm's managing director, said Friday.

While the company, a unit of BankAmerica Corp., will no longer make two-way buying and selling prices in FRNs to other professionals, it will continue to quote prices for customers, Mr. Dougherty said.

He said the decision to pull out had resulted in five layoffs in the firm's London and Hong Kong branches.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing NYSE High-Lows for various stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

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JPL/10/15/87

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips From Highs on Light Profit-Taking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed barely changed Friday in New York after slipping in Europe, reflecting disappointment over the failure of White House and congressional negotiators to reach an accord in budget-cutting talks.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns for currency (Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc) and rates (1/11, 7/16).

for October and a 0.2 percent drop in wholesale prices last month. The U.S. currency slipped to 1.3860 Swiss francs from 1.3888, but was largely steady at 5.7240 French francs after 5.7225.

Many investors took profits after the dollar had been buoyed Thursday and early Friday on news that the U.S. trade deficit narrowed in September to \$14.08 billion from \$15.68 billion the previous month.

cuts in the \$60 billion-to-\$70 billion range as a total for the current and subsequent financial year, he added.

In London, the pound recovered to 75.3 on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, after being off 0.2 point in mid-afternoon, to end the session unchanged from Thursday's finish.

Porsche Plans Production Cuts

STUTTGART — Porsche AG, the luxury car maker, said Friday that it planned to cut production because of sales problems in the United States, its most important market.

The company said the recent stock market collapse had led to "caution among purchasers of luxury goods, especially on the American market." It also said price increases in the United States were planned for Dec. 1 but gave no details.

Statoil Assailed on Cost Overruns

OSLO — Statoil, Norway's state oil company, was sharply criticized Friday in a government report that revealed cost overruns of more than \$700 million. But the report stopped short of recommending the resignation of senior executives.

The report comes at a time of pressure on Statoil's profits. Citing low oil prices, the company reported in March that after-tax profit had dropped 47.7 percent to 1.14 billion kroner in 1986.

The report is to be debated in parliament, the Storting. Per Kristian Foss, spokesman for the main opposition Conservative party, said on state television late Thursday that resignations were necessary.

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns for maturity (15-45 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, 166-183 days) and various financial metrics.

U.S. Is Likely to Cut 1988 Growth Forecast, Sprinkel Says

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's forecast for U.S. economic growth in 1988 is likely to be reduced by a full percentage point to 2.5 percent after the consumer and business spending after the October stock market plunge, according to Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers.

GNP measures a nation's total output of goods and services. The most recent GNP figures for this year showed the economy growing at an annual rate of 3.8 percent in the third quarter that ended in September.

down," he said. "But will it come down enough to bring a recession? We're quite hopeful it will not, and we feel confident it will not," provided the government follows proper economic policies.

Singer Rejects Bilzerian Bid

MONTVALE, New Jersey — Singer Co. said Friday that it had rejected an unsolicited \$1.05 billion offer to buy the military contractor from a group led by Paul Bilzerian.

Exchange, off 37.5 cents from Thursday's close. Both Mr. Bilzerian and T. Boone Pickens, the Texas investor, have disclosed that they hold 9.9 percent stakes in Singer.

Friday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Friday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices on to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

JPL/colisa

ACROSS

1 — Alto
5 Chum
8 Boxing letters
11 Greek
17 De Quincy subject
19 Pierre's friend
20 Omani, e.g.
21 Tars
22 — cantata (Sung Mass)
23 Beame or Burrows
24 Stalin's birthplace
25 Part of A.M.G.
26 Book about incompetence, with "The"
29 Medical: Comb. form
30 Eye-like spots
31 — my thumb
32 Printer's direction
34 — sana in corpore sano
35 Polter film: 1963
43 Close, in poetry
44 Shade of brown
45 Mine, in Metz
46 Doctor work with "The"

ACROSS

53 Profundity
55 "Little Mudders" director
56 Us, to Hans
57 Extinct N.Z. birds
59 Poet Alfred de
60 Bunker Hill hero
62 Unit
63 Faced
64 F.K. notice
65 Weston film with "The"
70 Org for Urey or Seaborg
73 Exclamation of scorn
74 Row
75 Porelike
79 Fatmir, e.g.
81 Courts' Bjorn
82 Hereditary Br.
83 Towels after A
84 "The — Circle"
Ludlum
86 Newman film: 1967
89 — age — the wit is out" Shak.
90 Meadows

ACROSS

92 City NNW of Pusan
93 Pulitzer Prize play: 1930
97 Liverpool streetcar
101 Fixed levels
102 Eighteenth-century Chinese poet
103 Black township near Johannesburg
105 Sun
106 Wide-Douglas film, with "The"
112 Particular
114 On the Black
115 Indonesia's islands
116 Penetrate
117 Chairman's concern
118 — also serve...
Milton
119 Owned
120 Former president of Italy
121 Obvious
122 With: Prefix
123 Actress Christensen
124 Stove book

DOWN

1 Antiaircraft
2 Cannon
3 Start of "The Midnight Ride..."
4 Dippers
5 The Jack before Johnny
6 Both: Comb. form
7 Legal claim
8 Too much, in
9 Actor in "The Devil Commands": 1941
10 Theater award

DOWN

11 A king of Judah
12 Fort of fingers
13 New Testament book
14 Copy: Abbr.
15 Shift
16 Inner: Comb. form
18 Clay-sand mixture
20 Exchange fees
27 Rice dish
28 Colette novel
32 Brogan
33 Dwelling house
36 Out of favor
37 Shed (finally)
38 McKellen and Paisley

DOWN

39 Dandipratts
40 Heliogabalus's
41 Unlucky one
42 Person marketing a commodity: Abbr.
46 Christened: form
47 American patriot-inventor:
18th century
48 Hawaiian liquor
49 Chest: Scot.
50 — all
51 Trade prohibition

DOWN

52 Bank offering
54 Did a glazier's job
58 State further
61 "... a linen stock —"
Shak.
63 Prophet's inspired utterance
66 Barn sound
67 A cousin of grappa
68 Sarah, to Isaac
69 Type of bank

DOWN

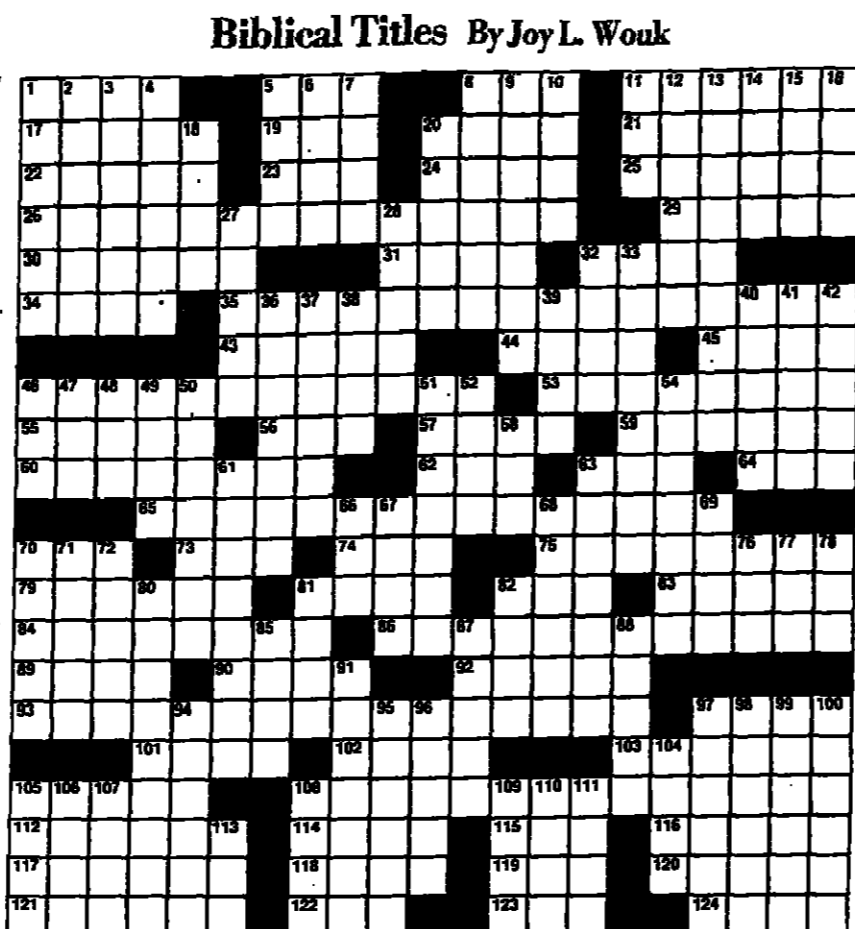
70 Word on a ticket
71 Coarse linen cloth
72 Composer Erik Satie
76 First Lady: 1929
77 Dovekie
78 Roman: at a dock
81 Sieva, e.g.
82 Blue, to Wilhelm
85 Bistropics

DOWN

87 Preminger
88 Klemperer
89 Nuts, to the Kaiser
91 Spectacular
94 Dwell
95 Irish form of
96 Expand
97 Interlaced
98 Parish head
99 Wise goddess
100 At anchor

DOWN

104 Turgenyev's birthplace
105 Red-coated cheese
106 Lyra star
107 Roman road
108 Thai temples
109 Punchbowl site
110 Frosh-rushing group
111 Hardy's " — the Obscure"
113 Housman youth



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BIBLICAL TITLES By Joy L. Wouk

show featuring prize footmen, in which the first prize went to a baronet ("Sir G. Cockburn") for a ball porter weighing nearly 300 pounds, who had been fattened on immense quantities of roast beef, cabbage, hot rolls and beer. ("Waddled to the show 100 yards, wheeled in his chair the rest.")

Dog shows, which began to flourish in the 1860s, provide Rivo with a more complicated case of social assertion. The relative physical malleability of dogs permitted fanciers, who were mostly middle-class, to breed their own status symbols (and there were aristocratic owners who resented their presumption). At the same time, the poor man's dog was generally regarded by those above as no better than its owner.

In the final chapters of the book, Rivo turns her attention to more exotic material. Starting from the fact that the original moving spirit behind the London Zoo was a notable empire builder, Stamford Raffles (the founder of Singapore), she suggests that the zoo itself can be best understood as a symbol of imperial domination. Big game hunting, too, is presented as above all an aspect of empire, and we are asked to see a parallel between the shift from wholesale to modified slaughter in the late 19th century (as stocks of wild animals became depleted) and the shift of emphasis in colonial rule from conquest to stewardship.

Rivo is a historian of the "unmasking" school, for whom the past must never be taken on its own terms. Much of what she says is obviously true, and she musters a good deal of unfamiliar and often deeply interesting evidence. But she writes without warmth, and with her talk of "metonymic roles" and "hegemonic discourse" she is far too ready to put the complicated experience of actual human beings through the mangling of a reductive jargon.

As a result, she repeatedly overstates her case. For example, she tells us that the guidebooks to 19th-century zoos were "invariably linear, prescribing a single route through the exhibits, from the entrance to the refreshment stand." Nothing so very terrible about that, one might have thought: After all, people weren't positively compelled to save the refreshment stand till last. But Rivo goes on to explain that the guidebooks' advice was all part of a "strategy of appropriation and control."

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BOOKS

THE ANIMAL ESTATE: The English and Other Creatures in the Victorian Age

By Harriet Ritvo. 347 pages. \$25. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Reviewed by John Gross

IN the 18th century, agriculturalists began to assert a new degree of control over nature, nowhere more so than in Britain. One result was that in the course of the century the weight of ordinary English cattle and sheep at slaughter nearly doubled: another was the emergence by the century's end of prize stock breeding, with individual bulls and cows receiving awards, fetching unprecedented prices, and exciting enormous interest when they were put on show.

The distinguishing qualities of these herbivorous superstars were their size and weight, which were both prodigious. Not everyone was impressed: there were critics who complained that they were lumbering and grotesque, that they suffered from reproductive disorders and shortness of breath, that the overfat meat they yielded was barely edible. But

THE ANIMAL ESTATE: The English and Other Creatures in the Victorian Age

until well into the Victorian age, sheer bulk continued to carry off prizes.

Scientific stock-breeding is the first of the separate topics that Harriet Ritvo considers in "The Animal Estate," a study of Victorian attitudes toward animals and the social assumptions that lay behind them. In a chapter with the made-to-order title "Barons of Beef," Ritvo argues that the true purpose of champion cattle was to affirm the ascendancy of their predominantly aristocratic owners. The display of prize animals, she writes, was "a pageant"; proprietors might make practical or patriotic claims for their beasts, but essentially they offered them as living proof that the traditional hierarchy of the English countryside was more secure than ever.

Such an interpretation wouldn't have come as a complete surprise at the time. Ritvo cites one early Victorian critic inveighing against noblemen who "can afford a fancy, whether it is the purchase of a Titian, or the production of a prize bullock," and she quotes a scit from Punch about an imaginary

PEANUTS



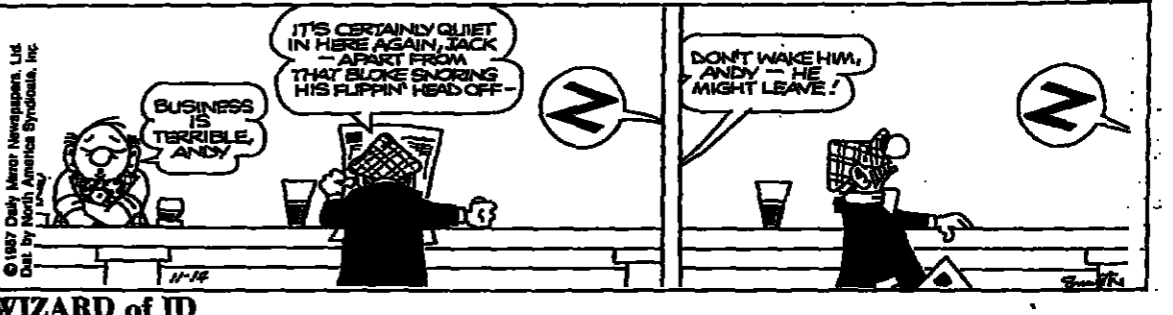
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ANDY CAPP



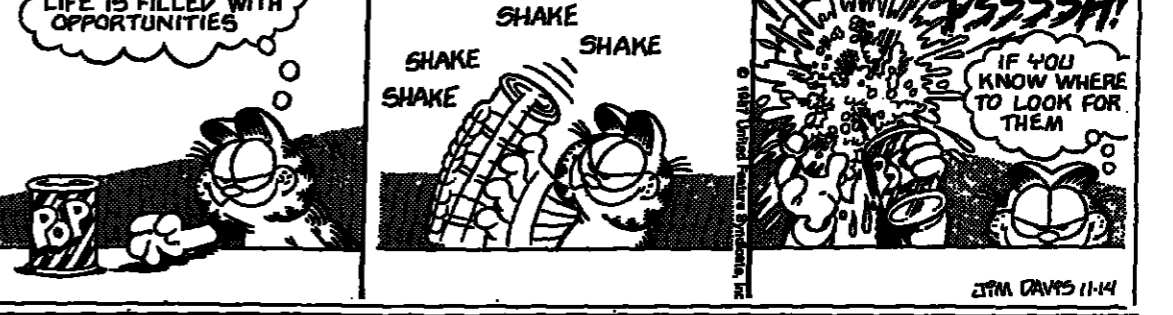
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



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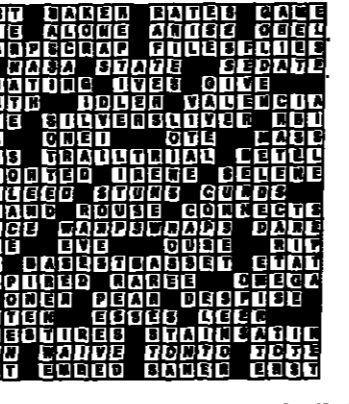
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T TELL ME SHE'S GONNA LOSE THAT O' LAMB AGAIN!"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	19	14	C	19	14
Austria	14	10	F	14	10
Berlin	14	10	F	14	10
Bombay	28	24	F	28	24
Buenos Aires	18	14	F	18	14
Calcutta	28	24	F	28	24
Cairo	18	14	F	18	14
London	14	10	F	14	10
Manila	28	24	F	28	24
Mexico City	28	24	F	28	24
Paris	14	10	F	14	10
Rangoon	28	24	F	28	24
Singapore	28	24	F	28	24
Tokyo	14	10	F	14	10
Yokohama	14	10	F	14	10

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 13.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	328.10	+0.10
Bombay	111.15	+0.15
London	2711.00	+10.00
Paris	2750.00	+10.00
Singapore	111.15	+0.15
Tokyo	111.15	+0.15

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	328.10	+0.10
Bombay	111.15	+0.15
London	2711.00	+10.00
Paris	2750.00	+10.00
Singapore	111.15	+0.15
Tokyo	111.15	+0.15

The Global Newspaper

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

SPORTS

Since King Wooden, U.S. College Basketball Has Had Only Pretenders

By John Feinstein Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Once upon a time, with the start of each U.S. college-basketball season, there was a No. 1 team: UCLA. And, almost as inevitably when the season ended, there was a No. 1 team: UCLA. Ten times in 12 years.

eight. Austin Peay would have beaten Providence if it had made one more free throw.

This season promises to be no different. There will be no clear-cut No. 1 team as the season begins later this month. Some polls like Syracuse, others Kansas, others Purdue. There are polls that pick Indiana to repeat, or choose such up-and-comers as Iowa and Missouri. For a sleeper, try Wyoming, Pittsburgh, before it lost point guard Michael Goodson to academic troubles, was a team many liked. About the only sure thing is this: Someone unexpected will be in Kansas City, Missouri.

Nothing is certain in college basketball, which is what makes it so much fun, the return of the short three-point shot notwithstanding. The only new rule of significance this season is a crackdown on intentional fouling, particularly in the end-game. If the officials enforce the new rule — two shots, plus possession even if a shot goes in while the foul is occurring — it could cut down on late-game free-throw parades and tackling on breakaways.

Once again, the 64-team NCAA tournament will be a crap-shoot. The Big Ten has five teams capable of winning the whole thing: Indiana, Iowa, Purdue, Illinois and Michigan. The Big East has at least two: Syracuse and Pittsburgh, and perhaps four if young players at Georgetown and St. John's develop. The Atlantic Coast Conference has contenders in North Carolina, Duke,

Georgia Tech and North Carolina State. The Big Eight has Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The Southeast Conference, with Florida and Kentucky, could have two final four teams. Temple again will dominate the Atlantic-10 but must be tournament tougher. It has lost in the second round three years running. Arizona is the class of the Pacific-10, Louisville should again rule the

vano says, he plans to win just six regular-season games, then go all the way in March. If form holds, Syracuse is the one sure thing for the final four. The Orangemen have their three best players back from last year: center Roy Selkay, power forward Derrick Coleman and point guard Sherman Douglas. It was the emergence of Douglas as a super floor leader last

year that made the difference for Syracuse. But even it has had its problems, having lost its best three-point shooter, Greg Monroe, and its best defensive stopper, Howard Triche. Still, there is a basketball saying that the team that returns a good point guard and a good center only gets better. That description fits Jim Boehman's team.

It does not fit Kansas, which lost both its point guards, Cedric Hunter and Mark Turgeon, but is loaded everywhere else, most notably with the return of Danny Manning, the 6-foot-10-inch (2-meter) forward, who may be the college player of the year. The Jayhawks have athletes galore, including three junior-college transfers who will give them quickness and depth. "The key is still Danny for us," said their coach, Larry Brown. "We asked him to do a lot last year, especially in terms of being a leader. He's not that kind of person by nature. But he's going to have to do that for us this year."

Last year Purdue was the team picked to reign in March. Instead, the Boilermakers collapsed. They were 24-3 going into the last game of the regular season with a chance to win the Big Ten title outright at Michigan, only to be embarrassed by the Wolverines, 104-68, then blown out by Florida in the second round of the NCAA tournament. "I really don't have an answer for what happened," said the coach, Gene Keedy. "The best thing about our team last year was that we were consistent. But when we needed to raise ourselves a level or two, we couldn't do it. I think this group may be able to do that though."

The same thing is true at North Carolina. J.R. Reid, the superstar sophomore forward, will miss the season opener because he and Steve Bucknall got into a fight in a Raleigh nightclub. "I told them we go over there once a year to play," said the Tar Heels' coach, Dean Smith. "That should be enough." Adding to Smith's problems have been the persistent nose-bleed that kept him out of practice for four days and the murder-suicide involving the parents of starting center Scott Williams.

If Carolina does falter, Duke, Georgia Tech and North Carolina State all have the talent to win the ACC. The Blue Devils, who surprised everyone by winning 24 games and reaching the NCAA's final 16, return four starters and have a strong freshman class. Tech has the most highly touted freshman in the country in 6-7 swingman Dennis Scott, and perhaps the best pair of forwards in Tommy Hammond and Duane Farrell. State has four guards who can play, two seniors and two freshmen, and if Valvano can rein in talented center Charles Shackleford, the Wolfpack will be excellent.

Syracuse must be the Big East favorite, especially with Pitt losing Goodson. The Panthers are still superb up front with Charles Smith and the nation's leading rebounder, Jerome Lane. If their coach, Paul Evans, can just get solid play from one-time walk-on Mike Cavanaugh or freshman Sean Miller, Pitt could be 11, or something resembling it, in March.

Some polls like Syracuse this season, others like Kansas, others Purdue. There are polls that pick Indiana to repeat, or choose such up-and-comers as Iowa and Missouri. About the only sure thing is this: Someone unexpected will be in Kansas City for the NCAA tournament in March.

Metro, and Notre Dame and De Paul will once again be the class of the independents.

"November just doesn't mean anything, except maybe for the fans," said North Carolina State's coach, Jim Valvano, who has been to the final eight three of the last five years. "March is what the sport is all about. That and getting ready for March." Valvano's team proved that last season. After a 17-14 regular season, the Wolfpack saved itself from an awful year by winning the ACC tournament. This year, Val-

winter that made the difference for Syracuse. But even it has had its problems, having lost its best three-point shooter, Greg Monroe, and its best defensive stopper, Howard Triche. Still, there is a basketball saying that the team that returns a good point guard and a good center only gets better. That description fits Jim Boehman's team.

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At Half-Season, a Whole Lot of Surprises

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If the National Football League playoffs were to begin Sunday, there would be many familiar faces and a few stunning surprises. Familiar faces? The Chicago Bears (7-1), the San Francisco 49ers (7-1) and the Washington Redskins (6-2) as division champions and the Cleveland Browns (5-3) and the Seattle Seahawks (5-3) as wild cards. Surprises? The Indianapolis Colts (4-9), the Houston Oilers (5-3) and the San Diego Chargers (7-1) as division champions and the New Orleans Saints (5-3) and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers (4-4) as wild cards.

The biggest surprise of all? The Super Bowl champion New York Giants, buried with a 2-6 record and likely needing to win all seven remaining games to keep their playoff hopes flickering. This is more or less the season's midway point: eight games over, seven to go. Much is sure to happen to change the playoff lineup before the two wild-card games Jan. 3, in the National Conference, the Bears, 49ers and Redskins seem solid, and none has an apparent challenger. After that, the picture is murky. The Saints appear to be a train on the rise and a solid wild-card contender. The Bucs, Minnesota Vikings, Philadelphia Eagles and Dallas Cowboys are 4-4, and

been turnaround in the other direction, too; the Giants from 14-2 to 2-6, the Los Angeles Rams from 10-6 to 1-7, the Cincinnati Bengals from 10-6 to 2-6 and the Kansas City Chiefs from 10-6 to 1-7.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE New Orleans Saints (5-3) at San Francisco (7-1) 49ers: The 49ers have won seven straight as Joe Montana has had a typically commanding year at quarterback. But he came to practice Thursday with a swollen knee on his right hand and the coach, Bill Walsh, said that it was "very doubtful" Montana would start Sunday. The Saints also lead the league in total defense. That aggressive defense matches up well against the 49ers, and the Saints' workmanlike offense leads the league in time of possession. Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book had made the 49ers six-point favorites before Montana sprained his finger.

Detroit Lions (2-6) at Washington Redskins (6-2): A mismatch because of the Lions' soft defense has given up 23 points a game. Chuck Long of the Lions is a big-play quarterback, but so is Jay Schroeder, although he looked lost much of last Sunday's game as the Redskins were beaten by the Eagles. The Redskins are favored by 1 1/2 points.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (4-4) at Minnesota Vikings (4-4): Last Sunday, after Tommy Kramer left with a hand cramp, Wade Wilson played the second half for the Vikings against the Los Angeles Raiders and tried to pass five times. He was sacked three times, lost two touchdowns and the Vikings won. This week, Wilson may start. The Bucs are playing tough, but face two may weapons. Vikings by 8.

led or the recuperating Phil Simms at quarterback. Giants by 1. Los Angeles Rams (1-7) at St. Louis Cardinals (3-5): It has been a long time since the Cardinals were favored over the Rams, but they are getting a lot of yards passing, with Neil Lomax averaging 321.8 a game — and giving up a lot of yards on pass defense: 244.6 a game, worst in the league. Cardinals by 5.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE Houston Oilers (5-3) at Pittsburgh Steelers (5-3): Mike Rozier (injured foot) returns to run for the Oilers, but the Steelers are tough against the run and the Oilers may need good passing. The Steelers grind it out on offense, with Earnest Jackson leading the league with 579 yards rushing, having four 100-yard games. Steelers by 3.

Indianapolis Colts (4-4) at Miami Dolphins (4-4): Can the Colts, who stopped one dominating quarterback, Dan Fouts, last week, do the same to Dan Marino? Probably not, although the Colts are improving on defense and the Dolphins' best receiver, Mark Duper, is injured. The Colts have designated Gary Hogeboom as this week's quarterback, which means he and not Jack Trudeau will hand off to Eric Dickerson. Dolphins by 7.

New York Jets (4-4) at Kansas City Chiefs (1-7): The Jets' passing game is suffering because injuries



SHORTCUT — Formula One driver René Arnoux of France nearly ran over Andrea de Cesaris of Italy as they charged into a turn Friday during practice for Sunday's Australian Grand Prix in Adelaide. Gerhard Berger of Austria set an unofficial lap record of 1 minute 17.267 seconds, to boost Ferrari's hopes of ending the season with successive victories.

have sidelined Wesley Walker for the season and fellow receiver Mickey Stuller for at least two weeks. That puts more pressure on an already harried offensive line. The inconsistent Chiefs played badly last Sunday and lost to the Steelers by a point, a week after outplaying the Bears, but losing by three. They have poor pass protection, and

their outside linebackers have trouble covering short passes. Frank Seurer, a U.S. Football League alum, may replace Bill Kenney at quarterback. Chiefs by 3.

Buffalo Bills (4-4) at Cleveland Browns (5-3): In Jim Kelly's senior year at Miami, Bernie Kosar was a redshirt freshman. Now they are the opposing quarterbacks: Kelly for the Bills, Kosar for the Browns. Ronnie Harmon will replace the injured Robb Riddick at running back for the Bills. Just as Mike Junkin was becoming a force at outside linebacker, the Browns' rookie broke a wrist. Browns by 7 1/2.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, Central Division, Western Conference, and Pacific Division. Lists teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Wales Conference, Adams Division, Campbell Conference, and Thursday's Results. Lists teams, wins, losses, and goals for/against.

NFL PREVIEW

Transition

BALTIMORE—Bought the contracts of Chris Witherspoon, Mike Anderson, John Hancock, and Steve Watson. Released: Steve Watson. Released: Steve Watson. Released: Steve Watson.

European Soccer

GROUP 3 Points Standings (after decision by UEFA to overrule the score of the Netherlands vs. Cyprus match, which ended 0-0, and award the game to Cyprus, 3-1; Netherlands 0; Greece 9; France 6; Turkey 6; Cyprus 3; Hungary 0; Romania 0; Dec. 16, Greece vs. Holland.

Or as the Immortal Somebody Said: 'Huh?'

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Now that the U.S. college football season is chugging, and Florida State University's fourth-ranked team has such a lively looking future, some are invoking its equally wonderful past. Last week, before the Seminoles played and beat Auburn, the Atlanta Journal columnist Dave Kindred was recalling the motivational techniques of a former coach, Bill Peterson.

SPORTS BRIEFS

N.Y. Suspends Trainer; Probe Goes On

NEW YORK (NYT) — Peter Ferriola's training license was suspended Thursday for 120 days by the New York State Racing and Wagering Board because three of his horses tested positive for Lasix after racing at Aqueduct last week.

Bean Leads in Hawaii; Stadler in Japan

KAPALUA, Hawaii (Combined Dispatches) — Defending champion Andy Bean shot seven-under-par 65 Thursday for a two-round total of 131 and a three-stroke lead over Sandy Lyle of Scotland and Lanny Wadkins in the Kapalua International golf tournament.

For the Record

Tamara McKinney, the World Cup skier who was the best U.S. hope for an Alpine medal at the 1988 Winter Olympics, will be sidelined about six weeks with a hairline fracture of her lower left leg.

Quotable

Ed Murphy, Mississippi basketball coach, on why he will start 6-11 redshirt freshman Sean Murphy, his son, at center: "Because his mother wants it that way." Bill Curry, Alabama's football coach, on sports agents: "I tell my players, 'Don't sell yourself short. If a guy offers you a couple grand and calls it a loan, tell me we'll get him out of here. If he offers you a half-million dollars let me know, because I won't be counting on you next year. Take the money.'"

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